# The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 38. MASSILLON, OHIO, MARCH 7, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,518.

## TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

| North. | | South. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 | 6 30 a. m | No. 5 | 6 00 a. m. |
| No. 4 | 3 37 p. m | No. 1 | 10 02 a. m |
| No. 6 arrives | 8 30 | No. 3 | 7 32 p. m |
| Local | 8 45 p. m | Local | 2 45 a. m |

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

| North. | | South. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 4 | 8 00 a. m | No. 3 | 7 18 a.m |
| No 6 | 1 05 p. m | No. 5 | 1 20 p.m |
| No. 8 | 5 25 p. m | No. 7 | 6 45 p.m |
| Local | 8 35 a. m | Local | 3 05 p.m |

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 8 | Daily | 2 50 a m |
| No. 10 | Daily except Sunday | 9 08 a. m |
| No. 4 | Daily | 2 08 p. m |
| No. 20 | Daily except Sunday | 9 25 p. m |
| No. 14 | Daily except Sunday | 5 30 a. m. |
| Local | | 12:00 p. m. |

GOING WEST

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No 1 | Daily except Sunday | 3 50 a. m |
| No. 11 | Daily except Sunday | 10 13 " |
| No. 9 | Daily | 11 08 a. m |
| No 3 | Daily | 5 48 p. m |
| No. 13 | Daily except Sunday arrive | 8 50 p. m |
| Local | | 8:20 a. m |

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville.

| NORTH. | SOUTH. |
|---|---|
| No. 35 Express 10:10 p m | No. 2 Express 10.36 a m |
| No. 27 Express 4:20 a m | No. 38 Express 4:13 p m |
| No. 3 Express 3.08 p m | No. 28 Express 10:32 p m |
| No. 5 Express 7:00 a m | |

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

### DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

### FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

### PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

### HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

PHILIP BLUMENSTHEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars, Princeton, Ills.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures

### GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY . OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

### JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

### CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.

**W. A. Redmond,**

Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

## Road Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Stark County, at their next session on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1889, praying for the location of a County road on the following line to wit: Beginning at a point in the road leading from Massillon to New Berlin, where said road crosses the line between the northeast quarter of section 33 and the northwest quarter of section 34 of Jackson township, said county, thence running south on the line between the northeast quarter of said section 33 and the northwest quarter of said section 34, and between the southeast quarter of said section 33 to the township line, and thence continuing south on the line between the northeast quarter of section 4 and the northwest quarter of section 3 in Perry township, said county, to a county road, now open, known as the Jackson lane

A PETITIONER.

Jan. 19, A. D. 1889 34-4t

## Divorce Notice.

Margaret Rohan, residing at New Haven, in the state of Connecticut, will take notice that on the 16th day of January 1889, James Rohan filed his petition in the Common Pleas Court of Stark County Ohio, being cause No 6183, praying for a divorce from the said Margaret Rohan, on the ground of her willful absence from the said James Rohan, for more than three years prior to the filing of said petition, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after March 21, 1889.

JOHN C. GIVIN,
Att'y for James Rohan.

34 6t

## Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Philip Gilfoy, late of Stark County O., deceased. Dated the 9th day of January, 1889

SARAH GILFOY
Administratrix

LOTS FOR SALE.—I have about twenty good building lots located at East Greenville, Stark county, that I am willing to sell on easy terms.

ANDREW B. HERSHEY,
East Greenville, O.

37-3m

# INAUGURATED!

## Harrison and Morton Take the Oath of Allegiance.

## A DRIVING RAINSTORM

### CONSIDERABLY DAMPENS THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE OCCASION.

**Notwithstanding the Bad Weather General Harrison is Sworn in at the East Front of the Capitol—The Inaugural Address—Vice President Morton Calls the Fifty-Third Congress to Order—The Great Ball in the Pension Building—The Cabinet.**

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The great event that the people of the country have looked forward to for months—the inauguration of President Harrison—culminated to-day. Preparations for the inaugural festivities on a scale grander than were ever known before were completed Sunday night. There was a stir about the city from an early hour. In fact the restless throngs that surged along the streets Sunday hardly quieted down during the whole night. At 9 a. m. the blare and beat of bands could be heard in every direction. The air resounded with National airs as civic and military organizations marched to their respective rendezvous.

By 10 o'clock the windows and stands along the line of march began to receive their occupants, and half an hour later both sides of Pennsylvania avenue were lined with a surging mass of humanity. Probably one hundred thousand visitors and as many more of the resident population were along the line of march.

At 10:30 the first division, Gen. Gibson commanding, consisting of about four thousand troops of the regular army, cavalry, infantry and artillery, and the National guard of the District of Columbia, which was to escort the retiring chief magistrate and the president-elect to the capitol, were in line on Pennsylvania avenue, near the executive mansion, while the other five divisions, consisting of militia and civic organizations, were rendezvousing near the capitol.

Gen. James A. Beaver, chief marshal of the day, Gen. Daniel Hastings, his chief of staff, and a number of special aides were on hand, and about 10:15 the first division began its march to the capitol.

HARRISON TAKING OATH.

At the entrances of the house and senate cordons of police kept back the crowds and reinforced the doorkeepers.

The attraction was the senate chamber, where the vice president was to be sworn in. About fifteen hundred tickets had been issued to senators and other distinguished persons, who were to be admitted to the floor, friends of senators and representatives, to whom the privileges of the gallery had been extended, members of the press and others.

At 10 o'clock the east doors of the senate wing of the capitol were thrown open and the visitors poured in. The tickets which they carried were of various colors, to indicate the particular place to which each were entitled to admittance.

In the senate chamber couches had been placed in the semi-circle space in front of the platform occupied by the presiding officer and clerks. In the center of this space were placed the seats to be occupied by the president and president-elect. Between the chairs usually occupied by members of the senate had been placed other seats, and directly behind the last of the senators' desks had been placed a number of couches and chairs.

Before 11 o'clock, the hour when the senate doors were thrown open, the public galleries were nearly full. There were a number of visitors in the diplomatic gallery, and the only gallery which was empty was the one just west of the diplomatic gallery and almost directly opposite the presiding officer, which had been reserved for the families of the president and the president pro tem. of the senate, the president-elect and vice president-elect and of the ex-presidents and ex-vice presidents of the United States. The diplomatic corps had assembled in the marble room. At 11.45 the senate was called to order by Mr Ingalls, and the senators arose as the diplomates entered

Shortly after they were seated the members of the cabinet, accompanied by the retired general of the army, the major-general of the army commanding, and the admiral of the navy entered. Shortly before 12 o'clock the members of the house of representatives and members-elect, led by Speaker Carlisle, entered the senate chamber by the main entrance and took seats on the right of the chair next to the diplomatic corps.

The governors of states, ex-senators of the United States, judges of the court of claims and of the supreme court of the district and the commissioners of the District of Columbia were assigned to seats on the east side of the chamber, behind those occupied by members of the senate. Among the familiar faces were those of ex-Senator Windom, of Minnesota; ex-Senator Ferry, of Michigan; Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin; Governor Foraker, of Ohio.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock President Cleveland was announced. He entered escorted by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri. A moment later the president-elect was announced; he entered with Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. Both President Cleveland and the president-elect were greeted with applause. They were taken to seats directly in front of the presiding officer.

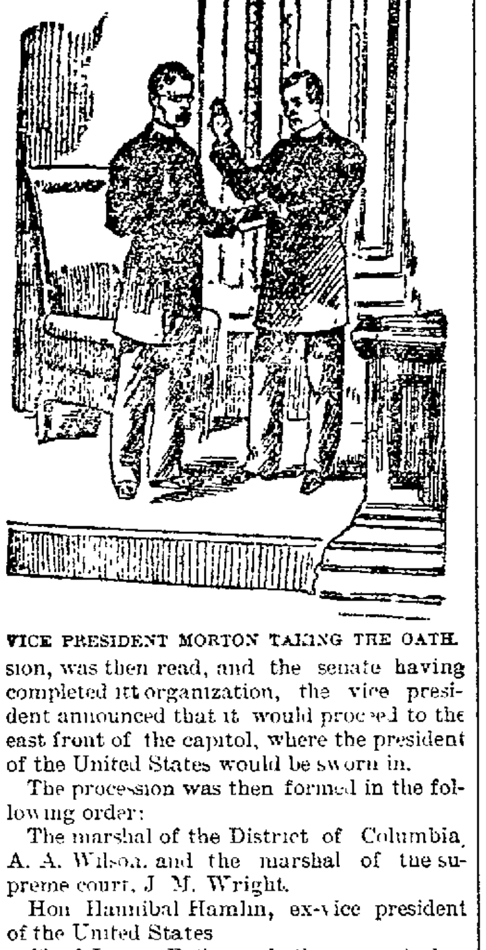
As the hands of the senate clock reached the hour of noon, the vice president elect was announced. He was escorted to the platform of the presiding officer by Senator Cullom, of Illinois. Every one in the chamber arose and remained standing while Senator Ingalls administered to Mr. Morton the oath of office

At the conclusion of this ceremony Mr. Ingalls made a speech to the senate.

His remarks were greeted with applause from the galleries where sat Mr. Harrison and her daughter, Mrs. McKee; Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Ingalls, Miss Ingalls and other members of the families of those for whom the private gallery had been reserved.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Senator Ingalls turned and handed the gavel to Mr. Morton, who then assumed the position of presiding officer and called the senate to order in extra session. Prayer was offered by Mr. Butler, the chaplain. Vice President Morton then made an address to the senate.

At the conclusion of this speech the new senators were sworn in. The message of the president, convening the senate in extra session, was then read, and the senate having completed its organization, the vice president announced that it would proceed to the east front of the capitol, where the president of the United States would be sworn in.



VICE PRESIDENT MORTON TAKING THE OATH.

The procession was then formed in the following order:

The marshal of the District of Columbia, A. A. Wilson, and the marshal of the supreme court, J. M. Wright.

Hon Hannibal Hamlin, ex-vice president of the United States

Chief Justice Fuller and the associate justices of the supreme court.

Col. Canaday, sergeant-at-arms of the senate.

The committee of arrangements, Senators Hoar, Cullom and Cockrell.

President Cleveland and President-elect Harrison.

Vice President Morton and Gen. Anson McCook, the secretary of the senate

Then came the members of the senate, two-and-two, headed by Senator Edmunds and Senator Ingalls, the members of the diplomatic corps the heads of departments, the general of the army and the admiral of the navy, members of the house of representatives, led by ex-Speaker Carlisle and Gen. John B. Clark, the ex-clerk of the house, and following them, the distinguished guests and others who had occupied seats in the senate.

The procession proceeded through the rotunda of the capitol, through the main entrance on the east front and out upon the great platform which had been erected on the central portico. As the president and the president-elect appeared, they were greeted with cheer after cheer from the dense throng that surrounded the platform.

The steps and the porticos at the north and south ends of the capitol were black with people, while every window of the great building framed a group of faces.

When all had been settled, the president-elect rose and the chief justice administered to him the oath of office. The great crowd on the platform rose and remained standing with uncovered heads during this ceremony. As the president bowed his head and kissed the open book, the crowd cheered again and again. Turning from the chief justice to the little rostrum that had been erected in front of the stand, President Harrison began delivery of his inaugural address.

He said:

"There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the president shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the chief executive officer of the nation that from the beginning of the government of the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant, the officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who respect and serve them, and that neither wealth, station nor the power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from a beneficient public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness

"My promise is spoken; yours unspoken—but not the less real and solemn The people of every state have here their representatives Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the constitution and the union of states, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal, civil and political rights Entering thus solemnly into covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty God, that he will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace

"This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the presidential term which begins this day is the twenty-sixth under our constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of the congress and the canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennials of the Declaration of Independence, of the battle of Yorktown and of the adoption of the constitution; and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of the judicial department, by the organization of the supreme court, shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century.

"I will not attempt to note the marvelous, and, in great part, happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it.

"Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of government under the constitution, or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous states offer to the thirteen states, weak in everything except courage and the love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard.

The territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original states, except Virginia, and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller states in 1790. The center of population, when our National capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward. Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and in the new census, about to be taken, will show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the Nation's robe. But our growth has not been limited to territory, population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of these directions.

"The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding; but, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere, and largely better than they were here one hundred years ago

"The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the general government, effected by the adoption of the constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a 'more perfect union.' The merchant, the ship-master and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features.

"To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufacture in the states, and so to secure the American market for their shops, and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor Petitions poured in upon congress, urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self-dependent.

Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the states The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries, and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention It is not a departure, but a return that we have witnessed."

He then urges the necessity of amending our naturalization and immigration laws so as to admit only those who will not be a burden upon our people.

In his foreign policy he says that "we should neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact the like treatment of our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy."

The president then refers to the burdensome duty of filling the public offices not otherwise provided for, and urges the high sense of duty which should prompt those who offer advice on this subject, and says that party service will in no case be allowed to shield official negligence, incompetency or delinquency. The civil service law, he says, must be enforced.

He then calls attention to the surplus in the treasury, and says that the duty of congress is to take steps to make a proper reduction of the revenue without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

The president then urges a still more rapid progress in constructing a navy and sea coast defense.

After advising a revision of our pension laws, to give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldier, he expresses gratification on the admission of four new states into the Union.

"But I shall need and the heads of the departments will need time for inquiry and deliberation Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of an application for office. Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers, having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion.

"It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box and about the elector further safe guard; in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any one who did not so soon discover the need of reform.

"The National congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which the constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several states, provided penalties for their violation and a method of supervision Only the inefficiency of the state laws, or an unfair or partisan administration of them could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the constitution that such an exigency might arise and provision was wisely made for it

"The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our National life and no power vested in congress or in the executive to secure or perpetuate it should remain unused upon occasion. The people of all the congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of impertinence

"If, in any of the states, the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with the suffrage, if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines and are promoted by just and honorable methods. How shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot box as a juggler's hat, has renounced his allegiance

"Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent, even from a party standpoint.

"We should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect and, having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents, if the decision had been in our favor.

"No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reins of power, and that the upward avenues of hope shall be free to all people.

"I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law-abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor, or by rude and indecent methods, without protest and fatal disaffection in its own body. The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unity of all our communities, and the increasing intercourse of our people is promoting mutual respect.

"We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation which our next census will make of the swift development of the great resources of some of the states. Each state will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase, and, when the harvests of the fields, the cattle from the hills, and the ores of the earth shall have been weighed, counted and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the state that has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism among its people."

The crowd immediately about the platform remained with heads uncovered during the delivery of the entire address and frequently interrupted the president with vociferous applause At the conclusion of the address, they cheered again and again. The president bowed his acknowledgements He was then escorted through the cheering crowd on the platform into the capitol. He walked to the basement door where he had entered the building and where his carriage was waiting for him. He and the ex-president with two members of the committee of arrangements took seats in the carriage and were driven out to join the procession

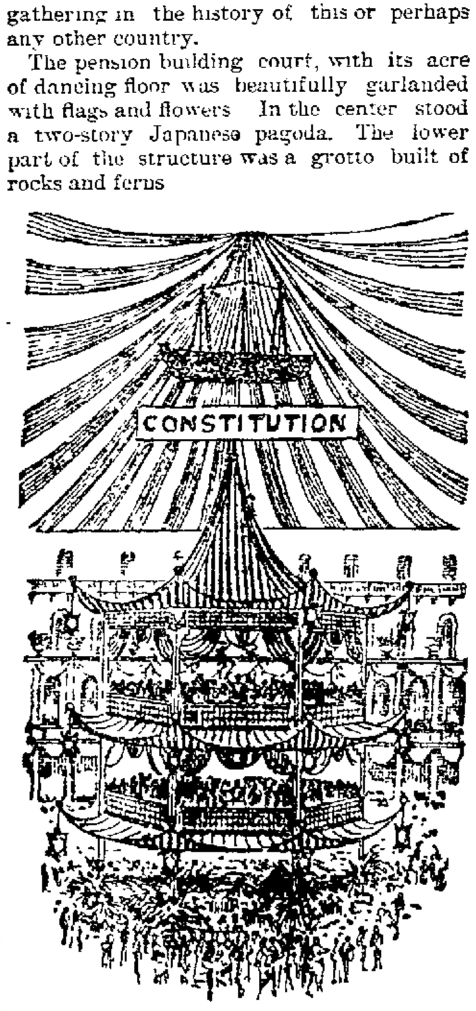
The down pour of rain has continued since Friday evening. The ceremonies in the senate chamber were not marred, but the drenching storm wilted the gorgeous decorations of the city and reduced the number of men in the line of march. The rain caused much actual suffering. It broke down more than half the eating stands, turned sleeping places into running gutters, and rendered streets almost impassable.

At 2:30 the head of the procession halted at the treasury until the presidential party took places on the grand stand At 2:37 it moved on. Gen. Beaver rode bareheaded at the head of the troops. The president reviewed the array amid great cheering.

### The Inaugural Ball.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The climax of the great events of the day was the grand ball at the pension building. In all its conditions, it was the most impressive social gathering in the history of this or perhaps any other country.

The pension building court, with its acre of dancing floor was beautifully garlanded with flags and flowers In the center stood a two-story Japanese pagoda. The lower part of the structure was a grotto built of rocks and ferns



BALL IN THE PENSION OFFICE.

The first floor was occupied by the Germania orchestra, of one hundred Philadelphia performers, who played the dance music. Above them on the second floor, the Marine band was stationed. Under the direction of Band Master Sousa, it furnished the music for the promenaders The unique structure was ablaze with lights and particolored streamers, and on its top, in letters of fire, was the word "Constitution." The eight great central pillars of the court were entwined with laurel and bunting

The surface fronts of the galleries were festooned with the National colors, and in the spaces between were placed alternately silver-plated armor, mounted in plush, and the coats-of-arms of all the states and nations Carved eagles, trimmed with flags, surmounted the coats of arms. The face of the galleries and the seventy-six supporting corinthian columns were decorated with great garlands of laurel Suspended from the gallery were a series of panels, five feet by ten, each made of flowers, and each symbolizing a department of the government

Five thousand yards of [illegible] festooned six inches thick, covered the ceiling From the dome in the center was suspended an immense ship of state, thirty feet long and with three masts Immense portraits in oil of the president and vice president formed a conspicuous feature of the decorations, in their position against the upper galleries Twenty lime lights shone dazzlingly from the top balcony, and over two thousand electric lights blazed along the sides of the ballroom.

The first carriage reached the pension building at 8:30, and by 9 o'clock the streets leading to the great structure were a mass of cabs and pedestrians At 9:30, 5,000 people were promenading around the great court. For the next two hours the throngs poured into the building at the rate of one hundred a minute Many of those who entered early went at once to the balconies, so that by midnight there was a dense terrace of faces above, looking down upon the ocean of humanity below. But while the throng was simply enormous, the hall was so admirably ventilated that but few experienced any discomfort.

The doors of the supper rooms on the north and east side of the building were thrown open at 10 o'clock. The caterer was Mr. George Boldt, of the hotel Bellevue, Philadelphia. The bill was a perfect one, and included every delicacy, from consomme in cups to terrapin in Philadelphia style. But 600 people were admitted at a time, and after these had been attended to, as many more were admitted. This prevented a crush about the tables. No wine or liquor was sold.

## The Senate Confirms the Cabinet Nominations.

### THE SLATE JUST WHAT IT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE.

**Blaine, Windom, Tracy, Wanamaker, Proctor, Noble, Miller and Rusk—John C. New's Bad Health Kept Him Out. But He May Get a Foreign Appointment. Foreign Comments on the Inaugural Address—Notes.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The president sent the following nominations for cabinet officers to the senate:

For secretary of state—James G Blaine.

Secretary of the treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota.

Secretary of the navy—B F. Tracy, of New York.

Postmaster general—John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of war—Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.

Secretary of the interior—John W. Noble, of Missouri.

Attorney general—W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana.

Secretary of agriculture—Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin.

The nominations were confirmed.

### Foreign Comments.

LONDON, March 6.—The Post, commenting on President Harrison's inaugural address, commends the absence of bombast, which gives evidence of another element of universal concord.

The Daily News says the address is remarkable for its numerous allusions to foreign matters, and thinks the world may soon have to reckon with a new naval power.

The Times professes to find indications of Mr. Blaine's foreign policy in the president's address, but does not think the financial views expressed are very clear.

The Standard regards the address as disappointing and evidently not written to please the Anglo-Saxons on this side of the Atlantic.

The Telegraph finds nothing alarming in the address but on the contrary a disposition on the part of the new administration to deal fairly with foreign nations.

The Chronicle remarks that there is nothing in it to enlist the sympathies of Englishmen

### Morton in the Senate Chamber.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—When Vice President Morton entered the senate chamber at noon he was greeted with loud applause from the galleries He rapped for order several times and the senators rose to participate in the prayer which was offered by the senate chaplain, Mr Butler There was a good attendance. A few new figures occupied seats.

When the prayer was concluded, Secretary McCook read the journal of Monday, which was approved. The committee appointed to notify the president then appeared in the center aisle and Senator Edmunds, the chairman, announced that the committee had notified the president and that he would communicate with the senate in writing in a very short time. The senate chamber was quiet after this incident for several minutes.

Then Senator Cockrell offered a resolution, which he asked to have laid on the table, authorizing the appointment of a special committee of five to examine into the methods of the executive departments. Mr. Morgan made a point of order against the resolution, which he said he would reserve for future discussion.

There was another pause and then Mr. Stewart offered a resolution declaring it the sense of the senate that the secretary of the treasury should purchase $4,000,000 bullion for silver coinage. A point of order was made against this also, Mr. Frye objecting to the present consideration of the resolution and it went over.

Mr Blair offered the credentials of Mr. Marston, the new senator from New Hampshire Mr. Vest said that he would not object to their reception although he doubted the constitutionality of the act of the governor in making the appointment

At 12:25 Mr Pruden, one of the secretaries of the president, appeared at the door of the senate chamber. He was recognized, and delivered a message from the president of the United States. Immediately after the senate, on motion of Mr. Hale, went into executive session. At 12.45 the senate adjourned

### Clearing Day at the House.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—It was clearing day at the house The ex-members were removing their papers from their desks in the hall and from the closets and tables in the committee rooms, while those who are returned to the next congress were arranging their papers in order for ready reference when they return The floor of the house was occupied by visitors and the galleries were filled by a constantly moving crowd of sight-seers. Messrs. Cannon and Reed were the only prospective candidates for the speakership present, and they were occupied for several hours in answering correspondence and in receiving friends.

### Three Governors in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 6.—Nathan Goff, Republican, and President Carr, of the state senate, Union Labor, took the oath of office of governor of this state and made formal demand upon Governor Wilson to vacate, but that gentleman refused, and referred the two aspirants to the courts to decide who shall hold office pending the contest between Goff and Fleming The outcome is anxiously looked forward to. Everything passed off peacefully and no trouble is anticipated.

### Prussia's Alliance With Greece.

BERLIN, March 6.—The Post says that Princess Sophie, of Prussia, will be formally betrothed by proxy to the crown prince of Greece, in Berlin, entering [illegible] with the position of crown princess. Prince Henry will act as bridegroom.

# THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

### BY FRANK R. STOCKTON,

—AUTHOR OF—

"RUDDER GRANGE;" "AMOS KILBRIGHT—HIS ADSICITITIOUS EXPERIENCES;" "THE BEE-MAN OF ORN," "THE CHRISTMAS WRECK;" "THE LADY OR THE TIGER;" "THE LATE MRS. NULL;" "THE HUNDREDTH MAN," "THE CASTING AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESHINE;" "THE DUSANTES;" ETC., ETC.

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FRANK R. STOCKTON.

In the spring of a certain year, not far from the close of the Nineteenth century, when the political relations between the United States and Great Britain became so strained that careful observers on both sides of the Atlantic were forced to the belief that a serious break in these relations might be looked for at any time, the fishing schooner Eliza Drum sailed from a port in Maine for the banks of Newfoundland.

It was in this year that a new system of protection for American fishing vessels had been adopted in Washington. Every fleet of these vessels was accompanied by one or more United States cruisers, which remained on the fishing grounds, not only for the purpose of warning unwary American craft who might approach too near the three mile limit, but also to overlook the action of the British naval vessels on the coast, and to interfere, at least by protest, with such seizures of American fishing boats as might appear to be unjust. In the opinion of all persons of sober judgment there was nothing in the condition of affairs at this time so dangerous to the peace of the two countries as the presence of these American cruisers in the fishing waters.

The Eliza Drum was late in her arrival on the fishing grounds, and having, under orders from Washington, reported to the commander of the Lennehaba, the United States vessel in charge at that place, her captain and crew went vigorously to work to make up for lost time. They worked so vigorously and with eyes so single to the catching of fish, that on the morning of the day after their arrival they were hauling up cod at a point which, according to the nationality of the calculator, might be two and three-quarters or three and one-quarter miles from the Canadian coast.

In consequence of this inattention to the apparent extent of the marine mile the Eliza Drum, a little before noon, was overhauled and seized by the British cruiser Dog Star. A few miles away the Lennehaha had perceived the dangerous position of the Eliza Drum, and had started toward her to warn her to take a less doubtful position. But before she arrived the capture had taken place. When he reached the spot where the Eliza Drum had been fishing the commander of the Lennehaha made an observation of the distance from the shore, and calculated it to be more than three miles. When he sent an officer in a boat to the Dog Star to state the result of his computations the captain of the British vessel replied that he was satisfied the distance was less than three miles, and that he was now about to take the Eliza Drum into port.

On receiving this information, the commander of the Lennehaha steamed closer to the Dog Star and informed her captain by means of a speaking trumpet, that if he took the Eliza Drum into a Canadian port, he would first have to sail over his ship. To this the captain of the Dog Star replied that he did not in the least object to sail over the Lennehaha, and proceeded to put a prize crew on board the fishing vessel.

At this juncture the captain of the Eliza Drum ran up a large American flag; in five minutes afterward the captain of the prize crew hauled it down; in less than ten minutes after this the Lennehaha and the Dog Star were blazing at each other with their bow guns. The spark had been struck.

The contest was not a long one. The Dog Star was of much greater tonnage and heavier armament than her antagonist, and early in the afternoon she steamed for St. Johns, taking with her as prizes both the Eliza Drum and the Lennehaha.

All that night, at every point in the United States which was reached by telegraph, there burned a smothered fire; and the next morning, when the regular and extra editions of the newspapers were poured out upon the land, the fire burst into a roaring blaze. From lakes to gulf, from ocean to ocean, on mountain and plain, in city and prairie, it roared and blazed. Parties, sections, politics were all forgotten. Every American formed part of an electric system; the same fire flashed into every soul. No matter what might be thought on the morrow, or in the coming days which might bring better understanding, this day the unreasoning fire blazed and roared.

With morning newspapers in their hands men rushed from the breakfast tables into the streets to meet their fellow men. What was it that they should do?

Detailed accounts of the affair came rapidly, but there was nothing in them to quiet the national indignation. The American flag had been hauled down by Englishmen, an American naval vessel had been fired into and captured; that was enough! No matter whether the Eliza Drum was within the three mile limit or not! No matter which vessel fired first! If it were the Lennebaha, the more honor to her; she ought to have done it! From platform, pulpit, stump and editorial office came one vehement, passionate shout directed toward Washington.

Congress was in session, and in its halls the fire roared louder and blazed higher than on mountain or plain, in city or prairie. No member of the government, from president to page, ventured to oppose the tempestuous demands of the people. The day for argument upon the exciting question had been a long and weary one, and it had gone by. In less than a week the great shout of the people was answered by a declaration of war against Great Britain.

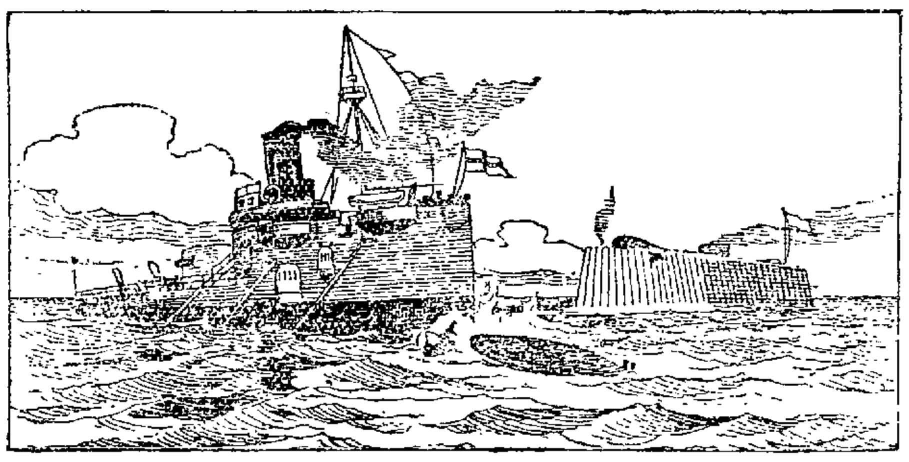
When this had been done those who demanded war breathed easier, but those who must direct the war breathed harder.

It was indeed a time for hard breathing, but the great mass of the people perceived no reason why this should be. Money there was in vast abundance; in every state well drilled men by thousands stood ready for the word to march, and the military experience and knowledge given by a great war was yet strong upon the nation.

To the people at large the plan of the war appeared a very obvious and a very simple one. Canada had given the offense. Canada should be made to pay the penalty. In a very short time 100,000, 200,000, 500,000 men, if necessary, could be made ready for the invasion of Canada. From platform, pulpit, stump and editorial office came the cry:

"On to Canada!"

At the seat of government, however, the plan of the war did not appear so obvious, so simple. Throwing a great army into Canada was all well enough, and that army would probably do well enough. But the question which produced hard breathing in the executive branch of the government was the immediate protection of the sea coast—Atlantic, Gulf, and even Pacific.



THE FIRST GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OF THE WAR SYNDICATE.

In a storm of national indignation war had been declared against a power which at this period of her history had brought up her naval forces to a point double in strength to that of any other country in the world. And this war had been declared by a nation which, comparatively speaking, possessed no naval strength at all.

For some years the United states navy had been steadily improving, but this improvement was not sufficient to make it worthy of reliance at this crisis. As has been said, there was money enough, and every ship yard in the country could be set to work to build ironclad men-of-war, but it takes a long time to build ships, and England's navy was afloat. It was the British keel that America had to fear.

By means of the continental cables it was known that many of the largest mail vessels of the British transatlantic lines, which had been withdrawn upon the declaration of war, were preparing in British ports to transport troops to Canada. It was not impossible that these great steamers might land an army in Canada before an American army could be organized and marched to that province. It might be that the United States would be forced to defend her borders, instead of invading those of the enemy.

In every fort and navy yard all was activity; the hammering of iron went on by day and by night, but what was to be done when the great ironclads of England hammered upon our defenses? How long would it be before the American flag would be seen no more upon the high seas?

It is not surprising that the government found its position one of perilous responsibility. A wrathful nation expected of it more than it could perform.

All over the country, however, there were thoughtful men, not connected with the government, who saw the perilous features of the situation, and day by day these grew less afraid of being considered traitors and more willing to declare their convictions of the country's danger. Despite the continuance of the national enthusiasm, doubts, perplexities and fears began to show themselves.

In the states bordering upon Canada a reactionary feeling became evident. Unless the United States navy could prevent England from rapidly pouring into Canada, not only her own troops, but perhaps those of allied nations, these northern states might become the scene of warfare, and whatever the issue of the contest, their lands might be ravished, their people suffer.

From many quarters urgent demands were now pressed upon the government. From the interior there were clamors for troops to be massed on the northern frontier, and from the seaboard cities there came a cry for ships that were worthy to be called men-of-war; ships to defend the harbors and bays; ships to repel an invasion by sea. Suggestions were innumerable. There was no time to build, it was urged; the government could call upon friendly nations. But wise men smiled sadly at these suggestions; it was difficult to find a nation desirous of a war with England.

In the midst of the enthusiasms, the fears and the suggestions, came reports of the capture of American merchantmen by fast British cruisers. These reports made the American people more furious, the American government more anxious.

Almost from the beginning of this period of national turmoil, a party of gentlemen met daily in one of the large rooms in a hotel in New York. At first there were eleven of these men, all from the great Atlantic cities, but their number increased by arrivals from other parts of the country, until at last they numbered twenty-three. These gentlemen were all great capitalists, and accustomed to occupying themselves with great enterprises. By day and by night they met together with closed doors, until they had matured the scheme which they had been considering. As soon as this work was done, a committee was sent to Washington, to submit a plan to the government.

These twenty-three men had formed themselves into a syndicate, with the object of taking entire charge of the war between the United States and Great Britain.

This proposition was an astounding one, but the government was obliged to treat it with respectful consideration. The men who offered it were a power in the land, a power which no government could afford to disregard.

The plan of the syndicate was comprehensive, direct and simple. It offered to assume the entire control and expense of the war, and to effect a satisfactory peace within one year. As a guarantee that this contract would be properly performed, an immense sum of money would be deposited in the treasury at Washington. Should the syndicate be unsuccessful this sum would be forfeited, and it would receive no pay for anything it had done.

The sum to be paid by the government to the syndicate, should it bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion, would depend upon the duration of hostilities. That is to say, that as the shorter the duration of the war, the greater would be the benefit to the country, therefore, the larger must be the pay to the syndicate. According to the proposed contract, the syndicate would receive, if the war should continue for a year, one quarter the sum stipulated to be paid if peace should be declared in three months.

If at any time during the conduct of the war by the syndicate an American seaport should be taken by the enemy, or a British force landed on any point of the seacoast, the contract should be considered at an end, and security and payment forfeited. If any point on the northern boundary of the United States should be taken and occupied by the enemy, $1,000,000 of the deposited security should be forfeited for every such occupation, but the contract should continue.

It was stipulated that the land and naval forces of the United States should remain under the entire control of the government, but should be maintained as a defensive force and not brought into action unless any failure on the part of the syndicate should render such action necessary.

The state of feeling in governmental circles, and the evidences of alarm and distrust which were becoming apparent in congress and among the people, exerted an important influence in favor of the syndicate. The government caught at its proposition, not as if it were a straw but as if it were a life raft. The men who offered to relieve the executive departments of their perilous responsibilities were men of great ability, prominent positions, and vast resources, whose vast enterprises had already made them known all over the globe. Such men were not likely to jeopardize their reputations and fortunes in a case like this, unless they had well founded reasons for believing that they would be successful. Even the largest amount stipulated to be paid them in case of success would be less than the ordinary estimates for the military and naval operations which had been anticipated; and in case of failure, the amount forfeited would go far to repair the losses which might be sustained by the citizens of the various states.

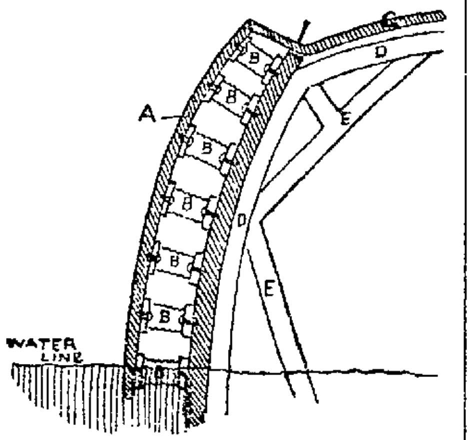
At all events, should the syndicate be allowed to take immediate control of the war, there would be time to put the army and navy, especially the latter, in better condition to carry on the contest in case of the failure of the syndicate. Organization and construction might still go on, and, should it be necessary, the army and navy could step into the contest fresh and well prepared.

All branches of the government united in accepting the offer of the syndicate. The contract was signed, and the world waited to see what would happen next.

The influence which for years had been exerted by the interests controlled by the men composing the syndicate had its effect in producing a popular confidence in the power of the members of the syndicate to conduct a war as successfully as they had conducted other gigantic cate had secured possession of important warlike inventions, but what they were and how they acted was a secret carefully guarded and protected.

The first step of the syndicate was to purchase from the United States government ten war vessels. These were of medium size and in good condition, but they were of an old fashioned type, and it had not been considered expedient to put them in commission. This action caused surprise and disappointment in many quarters. It had been supposed that the syndicate, through its agents, scattered all over the world, would immediately acquire, by purchase or lease, a fleet of fine ironclads culled from various maritime powers. But the syndicate having no intention of involving, or attempting to involve, other countries in this quarrel, paid no attention to public opinion, and went to work in its own way.

Its vessels, eight of which were on the Atlantic coast and two on the Pacific, were rapidly prepared for the peculiar service in which they were to be engaged. The resources of the syndicate were great, and in a very short time several of their vessels, already heavily plated with steel, were furnished with an additional outside armor, formed of strips of elastic steel, each reaching from the gunwales nearly to the surface of the water. These strips, about a foot wide, and placed an inch or two apart, were each backed by several powerful air buffers, so that a ball striking one or more of them would be deprived of much of its momentum. The experiments upon the steel spring and buffers adopted by the syndicate showed that the force of the heaviest cannonading was almost deadened by the powerful elasticity of this armor.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF SIDE OF REPELLER NO. 1.

A, spring tempered bars; B, air buffers; C, iron deck; D, teak lining; E, teak braces.

The armament of each vessel consisted of but one gun, of large caliber, placed on the forward deck, and protected by a bomb proof covering. Each vessel was manned by a captain and crew from the merchant service, from whom no warlike duties were expected. The fighting operations were in charge of a small body of men, composed of two or three scientific specialists and some practical gunners and their assistants. A few bomb proof canopies and a curved steel deck completed the defenses of the vessel. enterprises. Therefore, although predictions of disaster came from many quarters, the American public appeared willing to wait with but moderate impatience for the result of this novel undertaking.

The government now proceeded to mass troops at important points on the northern frontier; forts were supplied with men and armaments; all coast defenses were put in the best possible condition; the navy was stationed at important ports, and work at the ship yards went on. But, without reference to all this, the work of the syndicate immediately began.

This body of men were of various politics and of various pursuits in life. But politics were no more regarded in the work they had undertaken than they would have been in the purchase of land or of railroad iron. No manifestoes of motives and intentions were issued to the public. The syndicate simply went to work. There could be no doubt that early success would be a direct profit to it, but there could also be no doubt that its success would be a vast benefit and profit, not only to the business enterprises in which these men were severally engaged, but to the business of the whole country. To save the United States from a dragging war, and to save themselves from the effects of it, were the prompting motives for the formation of the syndicate.

Without hesitation, the syndicate determined that the war in which it was about to engage should be one of defense by means of offense. Such a war must necessarily be quick and effective; and with all the force of their fortunes, their minds and their bodies, its members went to work to wage this war quickly and effectively.

All known inventions and improvements in the art of war had been thoroughly considered by the syndicate and by the eminent specialists whom it had enlisted in its service. Certain recently perfected engines of war, novel in nature, were the exclusive property of the syndicate. It was known or surmised in certain quarters that the syndi-

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### Tired Eyes.

People speak about their eyes being fatigued, meaning that the retina, or nerve portion of the brain that does the seeing, is fatigued, but such is not the case, as the retina rarely tires. The fatigue is in the inner and outer muscles attached to the eyeball, and the muscle of accommodation which surrounds the lens of the eye. When a near object is to be looked at this muscle relaxes and allows the lens to thicken, increasing its refractive power. The inner and outer muscles are used in covering the eye on the object to be looked at, the inner one being especially used when a near object is to be looked at. It is in these three muscles mentioned that the fatigue is felt, and relief is secured temporarily by closing the eyes or gazing at far distant objects. The usual indication of strain is a redness of the rim of the eyelid, betokening a congested state of the inner surface, which may be accompanied with some pain. When the eye tires easily, rest is not the proper remedy, but the use of glasses of sufficient power to aid in accommodating the eye to vision.—Good Housekeeping.

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As this or that attracts the eyes,
The smiling crowd, you may depend,
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And purity of IVORY SOAP.

But while they smile or praise bestow
And wonder whence ideas flow,
The fact should still be kept in mind
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There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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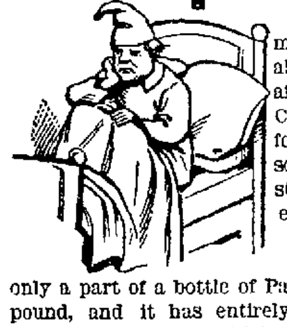
Sleepless Nights



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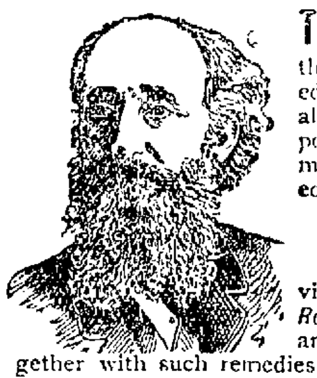

[illegible] undoubtedly [illegible] had its origin [illegible] among the [illegible] poorer classes [illegible] countries where water [illegible] miasmas prevalent, [illegible] little variety, clothing deficient, and exposure [illegible] and wet common and [illegible]

SCROFULA.

We believe it to be the cause of nearly all chronic diseases.

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TREATMENT—[illegible] diet is of importance [illegible] the hygiene [illegible] ed. Fresh air, exercise and abundant clothing are important. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup is the only remedy.

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A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

# THE FEDERAL CITY.

## HASWELL TELLS HOW IT LOOKED

### In 1836 When the "God Ordained Institution" Flourished—A Long and Weary Trip Over the Mountains—The Presidential Party.

Special Correspondence of The Independetn.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27. — The Federal City, as it used to be called in the palmy days of your correspondent, has improved wonderfully since your correspondent was here in the gloomy days of the last of May, 1864, when all was dreary and dark at the front and the city itself was beleagured with a rebel army almost under the shadow of the Capitol. A few months later the Democratic party at Chicago nominated General McClellan and Hon. Geo. H Pendleton—"Gentleman George" as he is often called—for president and vice president respectively, and resolved that the war was a failure, and that same Democratic party was ready for a peaceable dissolution of the Union and to offer terms to the South looking to that end.

But he who would make a note of the changes that have occurred in Washington should have a recollection of the city as it was in 1836 when your correspondent first visited it with Levi Ransen, Martin A. Withington, Daniel B McCully and George Miller all of whom have "gone to the land of shadows." Time that devoureth all things has taken all of that party of young men but the writer. Then General Jackson, was president and Martin Van Buren was vice president; that year the Whig party was about knocked out of existence, and remained so until in December, 1839. At Harrisburg General Harrison was nominated for the presidency and the campaign of 1840 ratified the nomination. But it was of the Washington of 1836 that special mention was intended to be made. Then one Gadsden had a slave pen and prison where negroes, men women and children, were kept and sold when Virginia, the mother of States and the mother of presidents, bred negroes for the Southern market, and separated husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters and the 'God ordained institution" flourished. Another of those Christian slave dealers had similar arrangements to those of Gadsden, his name was, if the memory of your correspondent is not at fault, Thomas Williams, and the old National Intelligencer, that eminently respectable paper, did the advertising for those rival establishments.

The Democratic party then and now, true to its instincts, favored slavery; now it is the solid South that has its undivided support. Washington was, on both occasions of the former visits of your correspondent, as dirty and mean in every respect as can be imagined; plank sidewalks on all the avenues; no improvements nor disposition to improve streets or anything else; the city was in fact made up of mire and filth, and the resident inhabitants had no disposition to get out of the "Slough of Despond' into which they were sunk In 1836 Washington City was the greatest slave market this side of Guinea

When your correspondent shall have been here long enough to note the difference, he will tell the readers of THE INDEPENDENT what Washington is now, under the influence of freedom and the genius of universal emancipation.

The trip from Massillon to this city was as pleasant as it could be under the circumstances. Cars crowded to suffocation, foul air that had been breathed again and again, and had to be continued in that way, was one of the ingredients that made up the comforts. On getting to Pittsburg the passengers were transferred to clean, comfortable cars, there being enough to avoid crowding or being crowded, everybody going to Washington and everybody's wife going with him. How all that are crowding in here are to be accommodated in this city, who knows? Boarding houses are abundant, kept by proprietors of all colors. Many colored proprietors have filled their houses at two dollars per day with white patrons, the fare being good; the writer having a home with the Inspector of Ordnance at the navy yard, is not subjected to the inconvenience of not knowing where to lay his head, as many will be before the inauguration is over.

The passage over the Alleghenies was by night—consequently the tunnels and Horse Shoe-Bend were not seen, but the train of eight cars went with safety, no one fearing or thinking of danger. No sleeping cars were attached to the train. On getting to Harrisburg about daylight this morning, the passengers who wanted something warm went into a restaurant near by and got about as execrable a cup of coffee as ever was drank and paid a dime for it. As your correspondent was one of the number he takes pleasure in advertising the establishment. A more terrific snow storm than that of last night and this morning is not often experienced; here it is rain and in many parts of the city mud.

The presidential party, very numerous, arrived yesterday after a twenty-four hours' trip from Indianapolis, and took rooms at the Arlington. The manner of their arriving created dissatisfaction, as they left their train and came in by a private way. The immense crowd assembled at the railway station was much disappointed. Some indulged in loud laughter and some in cussin'. This evening the president and president-elect are making arrangements, after a dinner at the White House, for inauguration. The president gives a dinner to the president-elect and the family—a private affair, and whatever else may be said of the president he will be kindly remembered for it. It is understood that the president-elect will receive at the Arlington in the morning. 'May I be there to see" HASWELL.

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WASHINGTON, March 2—At 7 p m today the stars and stripes waving over the House of Representatives indicated that "the deil had business on his han'." They were having trouble this morning, and the prospect was fair for a protracted session. Your correspondent, however, concluded he would meander through the corridors and rotundas and see what could be seen in the great and increasing crowd that was fast filling up every avenue of the capitol.

The morning opened with a bright sunshine and a cold air. Everybody was in motion; the galleries were filled as soon as the two bodies were in session; hundreds of people were sending their cards to members; the answer universally came "Not in," and so the constituency had to wait for a more convenient season. The New York Sun of to-day says the whole country has turned out, especially the West, and the women who have come look like a set of Mormons. The gazers at the paintings and statuary indeed gave in some very funny remarks about them. In the old hall of the House of Representatives the paintings are: Washington resigning his commission at the close of the Revolutionary war; the baptism of Pocahontas; Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga; De Soto discovering the Mississippi; Trumbull's painting of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, which Randolph always made fun of, calling it Trumbull's shin bone piece; and the landing of Columbus. The shin bone piece represents the signers of the declaration as sitting in a semi circle with knee breeches and wonderfully long legs from the knee to the ankle, which was some justification of Randolph's criticism.

As noticed in this correspondence, your correspondent's first visit to this city was in 1836. The member of the House of Representatives from the old eighteenth district, then composed of Stark and Wayne, resided in Wooster. The company from Massillon called on their representative on Monday morning, and he immediately took them around the Capitol, outside and inside. In a large niche on one of the fronts was a statue of a Roman gladiator, if the memory of the writer be not at fault. At any rate the member of congress was especially delighted with the work of the sculptor and insisted that we should look at "this yer statute to the [illegible]." One of our number, George Miller, having a keen sense of the ludicrous, did not get over the congressman's classic taste during our whole journey. Some remarks made to-day were of the same character.

It would be no small job to describe the structures that are erected in all parts of the city to accommodate spectators. All around the capitol, and on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue as far as to the Treasury building, one side of which, on Fifteenth street, has a structure the height of which is equal to a two-story house, and on the opposite side of the street, away out of sight, every vacant spot will have a paying customer; but the great effort to appropriate room is in the center of the broad avenue where a structure is erected which is supplied by at least one thousand chairs. Tickets for all these seats in the city will be put on the market on Monday morning at fabulous rates, but they will all sell. Every hour increases the demand for them.

The great beauty of the show is the manner in which the city is decorated. Thousands of yards of red, white and blue bunting are used in every conceivable shape and style. On the west front of the Capitol is a monument upon which are two marble figures, which represents, some say, war and peace, others that it represents the army and navy, but it is so covered with American flags that it is difficult to tell what is intended by it. A barrel of hard cider and a a log cabin are accompaniments to call up memories of 1840.

One of the grandest places to visit in view of the fact that at least two hundred thousand people must be fed next Monday is the Washington Center Market. A more magnificent spectacle of its kind cannot be found anywhere. I do not know of an article of food that was not there in great abundance. The flower department was beyond anything for beauty that your correspondent ever saw; being in company with a lady of exquisite taste, he could learn the name of every flower plant and shrub on exhibition.

Among other places visited was the Ohio Republican headquarters at 575 Ninth street, and if anyone thinks he can find out by simply knowing the street and number where to find the place he wants, let him come to Washington and endeavor to thread the mazes of this labyrinth; by patience and diligence your correspondent found the Ohio Republican headquarters. On Saturday evening a meeting is to be held there, and of course THE INDEPENDENT will get a report of what is done.

An interesting piece of gossip is floating about the streets, and if the streets of Washington just now cannot furnish gossip for a million it is useless to look elsewhere; the story is that Mrs. Cleveland will not attend the inaugural ball under any circumstances and that neither Mrs Whitney nor Mrs Fairchild will be there.

The Arlington, the great caravansery of Washington, and where the Presidential party is domiciled, is over-run with callers sending their cards by the bushel to General and Mrs. Harrison; and "Baby McKee," the campaign darling, is not overlooked in the rush.

Your correspondent has to acknowledge the politeness of Major McKinley, Major Butterworth, of Cincinnati, General Grosvenor of Athens Judge E B. Taylor, of Warren and General Taylor, of the Guernsey district, all members of House of Representatives Should circumstances favor he will be on the floor of the house to-morrow before the House is called to order, and as a Democratic candidate for county surveyor of Columbiana county said on declining to be a candidate, "take a retrospective view of a future prospect," and tell THE INDEPENDENT what it looks like.

HASWELL.

## DEATH OF MRS. HOOVER

### At Leavittsburg on Thursday Evening

A dispatch has been received by Mr L. Q Hoover, very briefly announcing the death of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth A Hoover, Thursday at the residence of her son, the Rev. John R. Hoover, of Leavittsburg, Ohio, where for a year or two she had been making her home. Death was caused by a paralytic stroke, of which she had had several before. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the home of her son, Mr. James J Hoover, on East Oak street.

Mrs. Hoover was sixty eight years of age, and a native of Pennsylvania; her marriage took place in 1845, and it was not until 1870 that the family moved to Massillon. She had six children, all of them sons, two of whom live in this city.

The sudden passing away of this great hearted woman will bring genuine sorrow into many homes, for her good works were limited only by her means and where her own failed she knew how to invoke the interest of others. Her's was a grand character strong and fine, giving out and surrounding those about her with an atmosphere of purity and [illegible]. She was a leading and zealous member of the First Methodist church. Upon her departure from this city two years ago she was regretted by a circle reaching far beyond such narrow confines and in her death there are score upon score who will feel the sense of a personal loss.

## A DEMOCRATIC SHOOTING MATCH

### In Which One Young Man is Laid Up.

There was a ball at Navarre Thursday, given by the Young Men's Democratic Club, of that place. It was not a very select affair, or a lot of toughs and fast women would not have been allowed here. All went merry as a marriage bell until about 3 o'clock this morning. At that hour Silvus Airhart, who is a young man of good reputation, was wending his way toward home. He passed a couple who had been to the dance and were rather the worse for liquor. The woman struck at young Airhart, and he made a feint in her direction. The man Thomas Laiken, of this city or near here, then took up the quarrel and whipping out a revolver sent a thirty five calibre ball into the muscles of the other's left thigh. Marshal Stahl of Navarre, is now searching for him with a warrant, in which he is charged with intent to kill. Dr. Ridenour, of this city, was roused at 4:30 and found that the ball had entered near the hip from the outside; he extracted it from the inside. The young man will recover.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

### In the Cities and Townships of Stark.

The following real estate transfers have been reported to THE INDEPENDENT by H. A. Trump, abstracter of titles:

Seventeen transfers in the city of Canton, involving amounts ranging from nothing to $5,000, total $31,920

Five transfers in the city of Alliance, involving amounts ranging from $750 to $4,000, total $9,700

MASSILLON.

Frederick Bohl to P. J. Fischer pt 800, $2,300.

G. J. Sonhalter to F. L. Clay pt No 30, $1,000.

Jno. Schmidt to Jos. Oser No. 1670 and pt 1186, $1,060.

F. Toenison to S. Beichel pt 276, $1,400

COUNTY.

Geo. Trump to W. H. Hershey 5 acres Canton township, $1,225

J. Marchand to F. A. Marchand, 78.83 acres Jackson township, $6,[illegible]

M. H. Clay to Mary Coe 61 acres Jackson township, $5,000.

Joe Schuffell, sr., to S. M. Masser pt 65 and 64 Osnaburg, $1,200.

Sam Dill to Aug. Kountze No. 120-1-2 Osnaburg, $[illegible]

Sheriff to Jno. Winkleman 159 acres Washington township, $6,5[illegible]5

Sheriff to David Baker 65 acres Pike township, $2,525.

J. B. Vaughn to J. A. Davis 43 acres Marlboro township, $4,500.

Low necked dresses are going to be very popular with the lovely young dudines, because if they should catch cold wearing them haven't they got Dr Bull's Cough Syrup to cure them?

## A BAD RAILROAD WRECK

### On the Ft. Wayne Near North Lawrence.

Freight train No. 75, Conductor Streber, on the Ft. Wayne road, pulled out from here toward Orrville Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. Full speed had been attained and as she was whirling westward from North Lawrence, there was a sudden tremor, a loud crash, and the train stopped. No one was hurt, but in the few moments that had passed a dozen cars loaded with miscellaneous freight had been piled one on another, thrown here and there, and ruined beyond repair. The wreck was caused by the presence in the train of a little iron affair on two trucks used as a track-scale tester. It was so light that it would not cling to the track, and while the train was going at a high rate of speed left the rails, thereby causing damage to the amount of not less than twenty thousand dollars. The main line of the road was blocked until 1 o'clock, all trains going around the scene of the disaster via the Massillon & Cleveland road to Clinton, and the C., A. & C. from Clinton to Orrville. The scale tester has been the cause of previous wrecks and railroad men feel that they take their lives in their hands when they start out with it in their trains

### Silver in West Virginia.

A dispatch from Moorfield, W. Va., was printed in this paper on February 26, describing the silver discoveries near that town. The presence of the deposit was first found by a slave named Garter. Garter kept his secret and moved away, confiding the story to his son. A short time ago this son visited the place and arranged to give a syndicate all this information for a one fourth interest. Active preparations for actual mining are now being made. Reading this dispatch in THE INDEPENDENT Elder Aaron Garter, a typical colored preacher now sojourning in this town, confided to a reporter that the slave Garter was his father, and that he himself knew more of the silver deposits than his brother who had sold his knowledge. But the elder does not seem to have any idea of converting his light on the subject into cash. He avers that the quantity of the precious metal is unlimited.

### They Uncoupled Trains.

Willy and Eddie Hoffman and Harry Nicewander, aged eleven, twelve and thirteen years, and all very bad boys who live on the West Side, for some time have thought it great fun to pull coupling pins from the many long coal trains that pass near Petersburg like a never-ending procession. They ventured a little farther than usual Friday, uncoupling some cars on a siding where there was quite a grade. The cars began to go down faster and faster, and were stopped just this side of the main track. These actions were liable to result in some terrible disaster, and they have been arrested. They will be held until the C., L. & W. officials determine what course to pursue, but it is probable that they will be sent to the Reform Farm at Lancaster. They have been before the mayor in times past.

Let's see, you can't make wrong right, or darkness sunshine. Of course not, but one bottle of Salvation Oil can change a half frantic victim of rheumatism into a very dove of gentleness.

During the coming summer all the wooden bridges on the Wheeling and Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, one hundred and thirty in number, will be replaced with substantial iron structures.

The peculiar purifying and building up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla make it the very best medicine to take this season

The Montgomery, Ala., iron works managers state that their business for 1888 was within two thousand dollars of double 1887, and so far this year they are ahead of 1888.

A prompt source of relief from every symptom of indigestion is found in Dr. Jones Red Clover Tonic. This elegant and efficacious remedy is prompt and thorough in its action, acceptable to the taste and stomach, curing dyspepsia, jaundice, bad breath, piles, pimples, low spirits, headache, ague, malaria, scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, boils, tetter, rheumatism and all chronic diseases of the blood stomach and liver. Fifty cents of Z. T Baltzly. Cures many who vainly seek relief of physicians. 2

### A Terrible Misfortune.

It is a calamity of the direst kind to feel that one's physical energies are failing in the prime of life—to feel more nerveless, more dispirited, weaker every day. But this is the unhappy lot of hundreds who surround us. A source of renewed strength which science approves, in behalf of which multitudes of the debilitated have and are every day testifying, and which, in countless instances, has built up constitutions sapped by weakness and infirmity and long unbenefitted by other means, surely commends itself to all who need a tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is such a medicine, pure, botanic, soothing to the nerves, promotive of digestion and a fertilizer of the blood. Dyspepsia and nervousness—the first a cause, the second a consequence of a lack of stamina—depart when a course of the Bitters is tried. All forms of malarial disease, rheumatism kidney and bladder trouble, constipation and biliousness are annihilated by this standard family medicine.

### Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for coughs and colds does, is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles are 50c. and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

### Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company has just completed a hospital at Adrian, Pa., of sixteen beds, and capable of increase to twenty-six beds.

### CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl st, New York.

Five thousand women and girls are employed in the manufacture of overalls in Baltimore, their wages ranging from three to eight dollars per week.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Grigg's Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T Baltzly.

There is a decrease in the orders for coke, and many ovens in the Connellsville region are shutting down.

### To-Night and To-Morrow Night.

And each day and night during this week you can get at all druggists Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Consumption. Get a bottle to day and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1.00. Sample bottles free.

A cotton mill, to cost five hundred thousand dollars, is being built at Aiken S. C.

### A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy plump, weighing 140 pounds. For other particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial Bottles this wonderful Discovery Free at Baltzly's drugstore. 4

Walter F. Clark on Wednesday afternoon shipped to Boston thirty eight head of horses, ranging in weight from thirteen hundred to nineteen hundred pounds. The horses were placed in two Arm's palace cars, and we believe that this is the largest number sent out from this market by one dealer in many years. —Wooster Republican.

### Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at Baltzly's Drugstore. 4

An unfortunate lad in Milton, Wayne county, named David Burkey, is suffering from hydrophobia. The Wooster Republican says that the little fellow is still living. On Tuesday afternoon after he had gone nearly a day and a half without an attack, he ate a hearty dinner and seemed quite bright. In the middle of the afternoon he had the worst attack he has yet suffered, being very severe and lasting an hour and a half. During this attack he bit off the ends of two fingers.

Besides promptly removing coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, are the cause of tuberculous development, Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure [illegible] always any irritation and inflammation which may exist in the lungs, and by its prompt, easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of substances which clog them up. This [illegible] allowed to remain on the lungs would rapidly destroy them. Z. T. Baltzly will supply Bigelow's Cure at fifty cents a bottle.

The Youngstown Telegram says of a prominent Massillonian: "Anthony Howells will build a large brick block on the public square, adjoining the present Howells block."

### Now Give Attention

To the purification of your blood, for at no season is the body so susceptible to the benefits to be derived from a good medicine, as in March, April and May. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the people's favorite spring medicine. It is unequalled for purifying the blood, curing scrofula, salt rheum, etc., regulating the kidneys and liver, toning the nerve tissues, strengthening and invigorating the whole body, as well as checking the progress of acute and chronic disease, and restoring the afflicted parts to a natural, healthy condition. If you have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla for your "spring medicine" do so this season.

ECHOES FROM THE BLARNEY STONE, and Other Rhymes [illegible]
[illegible]
CHARLES [illegible] & CO., [illegible] Dearborn Street, Chicago

## C., L. & W. Railroad.

In effect February 3, 1889.

| No. 2 | No. 4 | | A. | | No. 1 | No. 3 | No. 5 | Accom. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 4[illegible]am | 6 50pm | ...... | 10 15pm | Cleveland | 6 15am | 4 15pm | ...... | 6 20am |
| [illegible] 46 | 6 56 | ...... | ...... | Grafton | 7 05 | 5 25 | ...... | ...... |
| [illegible] 45am | 6 36 | ...... | 5 16 | Lorain | 7 00am | 4 25pm | ...... | 6 30am |
| [illegible] 07 | 6 17 | ...... | 4 45 | Elyria | 7 20 | 4 45 | ...... | 7 20 |
| [illegible] | 5 45 | ...... | 3 20pm | Grafton | 7 55 | 5 25 | ...... | 8 05 |
| [illegible] | 5 00 | ...... | 1 00 | Medina | 8 10 | 6 00 | ...... | 10 15 |
| [illegible] | 4 53 | ...... | 12 01 | Camp Chippewa | 8 47 | 6 18 | ...... | 11 40 |
| [illegible] | 4 37 | ...... | 11 46 | Seville | 8 57 | 6 30 | ...... | 11 45 |
| [illegible] | 4 30 | ...... | 11 10 | Sterling | 9 05 | 6 38 | ...... | 12 05pm |
| [illegible] | 4 05 | ...... | 10 4 | Warwick | 9 31 | 7 05 | ...... | 1 05 |
| [illegible] | 3 57 | ...... | 10 0 | Canal Fulton | 9 40 | 7 12 | ...... | 1 30 |
| [illegible] 41* | 3 48* | ...... | 9 10 | Paulls | 9 51* | 7 21* | ...... | 1 50 |
| [illegible] | 3 37 | [illegible] 3pm | 8 45pm | Massillon | 10 02 | 7 32 | 6 00AM | 2 15 |
| [illegible] 16* | * | 1* | 7 40 | Navarre | 10 13* | 7 47* | 6 15* | 3 22 |
| [illegible] | 3 16 | [illegible] | 7 2[illegible] | Justus | 10 21 | 7 52 | 6 21 | 3 [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 3 05 | [illegible] | [illegible] | Beach City | 10 28 | 8 02 | 6 44 | 3 50 |
| [illegible] | 2 43 | [illegible] | [illegible] | Canal Dover | 10 53 | 8 [illegible] | 7 15 | 5 05 |
| [illegible] | 2 31 | [illegible] | [illegible] 40 | New Philadelphia | 11 12 | 8 [illegible]5 | 7 12 | 5 30 |
| [illegible] | 2 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | Uhrichsville | 11 25 | 9 00 | 7 40 | 6 50 |
| ...... | 1 21 | [illegible] | ...... | Freeport | 12 14 | ...... | 8 33 | ...... |
| ...... | 1 16 | [illegible] | ...... | Bunker | 12 24 | ...... | 8 46 | ...... |
| ...... | 12 55 | [illegible] | ...... | Flushing | 12 47 | ...... | 9 [illegible] | ...... |
| ...... | 11 50pm | [illegible] | ...... | Barton | 1 33 | ...... | 10 00 | ...... |
| ...... | 11 30am | [illegible] 12 | ...... | Bridgeport | 2 00 | ...... | 10 23 | ...... |

* Trains stop on signal for passenger
All trains daily (Sundays excepted

### CONNECTIONS

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

At Lorain with N. Y. C., & St. L. R'y [illegible] ria, Ft. Wayne, Chicago and all points West

At Elyria with L. S. & M. S Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West and Northwest.

At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Crestline, Indianapolis, St. Louis and all points West and Southwest.

At Sterling with N. Y. P & O. R. R. for [illegible] land, Wadsworth, Akron, Mansfield and intermediate points.

At Warwick with C. A. & C. R. R. for Akron, Orrville, Mt. Vernon and Columbus

At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for [illegible] Wooster, Pittsburg, etc. Also with Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y for points on that road

At Justus, with Cleveland & Canton R'y points on that road.

At Canal Dover with C. & M R'y for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg, etc

At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R. R. for Steubenville, Coshocton, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

At Barton, with St. Clairville & Northern R. R. for St. Clairville, O.

At Bridgeport, with C. & P. R. R., for Bellaire, Pittsburg, etc

At Wheeling with Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for Washington, Baltimore, etc. Also with Ohio River Steamers

[illegible] Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent

OSCAR TOWNSEND [illegible]

## Wheeling & Lake Erie

*CENTRAL STANDARD TIME*

In effect Jan 8, 1888

| GOING SOUTH | No. 5. | No. 7 | No. 9* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A7 45 | P. M | P. M. | |
| Toledo Lv | 8 41 | 1 10 | 4 50 | |
| Oak Harbor Ar | 9 06 | 2 [illegible]5 | 5 45 | |
| Fremont | 9 22 | 2 [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| Clyde | 9 37 | [illegible] | [illegible] 2 | |
| Bellevue | 9 55 | 3 03 | 6 [illegible] | |
| Monroeville Lv | | [illegible] | 6 [illegible]8 | [illegible] |
| Norwalk | | 3 [illegible]8 | 7 1[illegible] | 5 [illegible] |
| Wellington | | 4 [illegible]2 | 8 0[illegible] | 4 [illegible] |
| Creston Ar | 11 53 | 5 2[illegible] | 9 0[illegible] | 4 |
| Orrville Ar | pm12 20 | 5 48 | 7 40 | * |
| " Lv | 12 40 | 5 53 | am7 05 | 7 5 |
| Massillon | 1 20 | 6 [illegible] | 7 52 | |
| Navarre | 1 35 | 6 5[illegible] | 8 10 | 8 11 |
| Valley Junction | 2 15 | 7 40 | [illegible] | 8 55 |
| New Cumberland | 2 23 | 7 53 | 9 [illegible] | 9 10 |
| Sherrodsville | 2 40 | 8 05 | 9 25 | 9 25 |
| Leesville | 2 48 | 8 13 | 9 40 | 9 40 |
| Bowerstown | 2 55 | 8 20 | 9 50 | 9 [illegible] |
| Canal Dover | 2 57 | 6 05 | ...... | |
| New Comerstown | 3 38 | am6 [illegible] | ...... | |
| Cambridge | 4 [illegible]8 | 7 4[illegible] | ...... | |
| Macksburg | 6 09 | 9 15 | ...... | |
| Marietta Ar | 7 25 | am.0 [illegible]5 | ...... | |

| GOING NORTH AND WEST. | No 6. | No. 8 | No. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M | |
| Marietta Lv | 6 00 | 12 10 | ...... | ...... |
| Macksburg | 7 15 | 1 24 | ...... | ...... |
| Cambridge | 8 57 | 3 [illegible] | ...... | |
| New Comerstown | 10 00 | 4 00 | ...... | |
| Canal Dover | 10 [illegible] | 4 40 | ...... | |
| Bowerstown | 11 25 | 3 45 | 5 5[illegible] | ...... |
| Leesville | 11 32 | 3 5[illegible] | 6 02 | ...... |
| Sherrodsville | 11 40 | 4 [illegible] | 6 10 | |
| New Cumberland | 11 52 | 4 2[illegible] | [illegible] 22 | |
| Valley Junction | pm12 20 | 5 02 | 6 4[illegible] | |
| Navarre | 12 50 | 5 35 | 7 25 | |
| Massillon | 1 03 | 5 5[illegible] | 8 0[illegible] | ...... |
| Orrville Ar | 1 40 | 6 2[illegible] | 8 [illegible] | |
| Orrville Lv | 1 45 | 6 35 | 9 [illegible] | No 2 |
| Creston Lv | 2 18 | 7 0[illegible] | 9 4[illegible] | |
| Wellington | 3 05 | 7 4[illegible] | 10 3[illegible] | A |
| Norwalk | 3 55 | 8 2[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Monroeville | 4 07 | 8 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Clyde | 4 39 | 9 24 | pm2 1[illegible] | [illegible] |
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*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Peoria System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE

Between Toledo Cambridge and Marietta
" " and Bowerstown
" " and Akron, Youngstown, Pittsburgh
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh

JAS. [illegible] Gen Pass. & Ticket Ag't [illegible]

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The best Cough Medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Tutt's Pills

*Is an invaluable remedy for*

SICK HEADACHE. TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, MALARIA, COSTIVENESS, AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

Sold Everywhere.

**Massillon Independent.**

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

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**Independent Building,**

No. 20 E. Main Street,

MASSILLON - - OHIO.

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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889.

How the Ohio skies cleared when Harrison became President!

Among the very first things the new city council ought to consider are the streets.

It is simply astonishing how respectful those Germans became upon the approach of a Republican administration.

A Democratic caucus will be held his evening. It is to be hoped that wise counsels will prevail and that or our local affairs none but really competent men will be named.

Jack Morgan has left town. This istorical reminder should be careully digested in such places as are onducted on the principles of business so thoroughly understood by Mr. Morgan.

General sympathy will go out to hat Democrat of Alliance who was ominated by Mr. Cleveland as post naster, of that town about a week efore the inauguration. The aforeaid Democrat will wait for twentyour more years or so before again spiring.

Benjamin Harrison, president of he whole United States he is today. May his administration be uccessful in establishing the right f every citizen to vote, and the ight to have that vote counted, in naintaining a dignified foreign policy, and in restoring the public serice to a state of efficiency.

The New York Times has gone nto a cat-fit over the selection of Ir Blaine. When an eruption akes place in the columns of the ew York Times it is proper for verybody to rejoice. Like a boil n the body, it may prove irritating nt it shows that all the proper funcons are being performed within

When the natural qualifications nd special training of Captain icks, coupled with the strong enorsements of the men in whom the strict judge must come in contact, e taken into consideration, it ould seem an injustice to permit y purely personal ties to throw the pointment in another direction.

A brand new Cincinnati engine use, said by the Commercial Gatte to be the very finest in the y, cost a trifle over thirteen thound dollars. The exterior is very ain indeed, though it is finished in cellent style. The figures afford me basis for local calculations and eculations.

Be it said to Grover Cleveland's edit, he closed his career gracely. He did the honors of the hite House like a gentleman, and e Republican party appreciates it may be thought that his treat nt of President Harrison was ere perfunctory social duty. If so was too well performed to pass noticed.

After Lowell and Phelps, four ars of Whitelaw Reid at the Court St. James would be a blessed ref. Mr. Reid is a scholarly gentlen, and while a true-blue American, oy no means a professional tail ster He is the worthy succes of Horace Greely, and was raised Ohio. If President Harrison apnts him, the selection will be met h approbation among Democrats well as Republicans.

unday was the anniversary of a nber of events. Copley Fielding, . Davenant, the great Mcady and Washington Irving were all born on the 3rd of March; Alexander H. Stephens, the little giant of Georgia, and George Herbert died on the 3rd of March, and the war against Algeria was declared by the United States on the 3rd of March.

Representative John E. Monnot is attending the inaugural at Washington.—Canton News-Democrat.

Yes, the bogus reformers are all there. They went on the free train. The expenses of the trip will be born by the people who pay the difference between two and three cents a mile.

A brief biography of the editor of the Canton News-Democrat: He fought to save the nation; he occupied a seat in congress; he served as secretary of his state; he helped to administer the law; and then, after having won these well earned honors, he settled in a country town, where he devoted the residue of his days in a mighty endeavor to defeat the party that had elevated him, by making false issue of the material of a woman's dress!

THE INDEPENDENT has received the report of a select committee of the Ohio Senate on the subject of railroad passenger rates. The committee finds that it would not at this time be just and equitable, to recommend a uniform reduction of rates of fare to two cents per mile. As the individuals who signed this report, and the body that defeated the bill are now going to Washington at the expense of the corporations they have favored, the people will have but one feeling—that of contempt.

The impertinence of Governor Wilson, of West Virginia, and the arrogance of Carr, the presiding officer of the senate, have passed almost unnoticed, on account of the Washington festivities. General Goff has been elected governor by the same vote that was thought good enough to give clear title to Democratic subordinate officers. Yet because the chairman of the house of delegates did not proclaim the result, Wilson claims that he will hold over, and Carr pretends to the office on some technicality. Meanwhile Governor Goff has qualified, and will sooner or later get control of his office.

In the days of long ago when we had a town crier and mails twice a week, it was customary to hold party caucuses. At these caucuses devoted friends would nominate devoted patriots for the various offices, and these nominations would be voted upon at the primary election. There was no other means of getting the public acquainted with the names of the volunteer armor-bearers, and the caucuses served a purpose. But it is not so now. What possible need, for instance, is there of holding a Republican caucus in this city? Over a dozen candidates are regularly announced in these columns already. The people know whom they are, and the holding of a caucus will not make them better known. Why not have it understood and announced that all candidates are to hand their names to the central committeeman by a definite time, in order that they may be printed on the primary election tickets? There is no especial objection to the caucus, it is simply an unnecessary formality.

In connection with the financial proposition that the State of Ohio passed into Democratic control in 1883, when there was a surplus in the treasury, and passed into Republican control two years later with a shortage of over a million dollars to be provided for, and which was provided for, the following list of Democratic Ohio defaulters should be read and studied:

Allen, $15,000; Ashland, unknown; Anglaize, $32,000; Belmont, $12,000; Brown, $40,000; Butler, $596,200; Clermont, $18,000; Coshocton, $82,000; Crawford, $38,000; Defiance, $18,000; Darke, $100,000; Fairfield, $142,000; Franklin, amount unknown; Hancock, $36,000. Henry, $32,000; Holmes, $29,000; Licking, $50,600; Mercer, $7,000; Morrow first treasurer, amount unknown; Ottawa, $10,000; Shelby, $15,000; Stark, $43,000; Van Wert, $22,000; Wyandot, $4,000; Wayne $32,000; Darke (again) $32,676 41; Anglaize (again), $31,045; Ottawa (again), $10,000; Democratic city treasurer of Cleveland, $451,629 64

Do we want another term of Democratic rule in Ohio?

# THE HORTICULTURISTS

## WANT AGRICULTURE TAUGHT IN THE SCHOOLS.

### Questions Answered by Practical Horticulturists—An Interesting Essay—Mr. McGregor on Washington.

The roads being almost impassable, with the exception of the people in and about Louisville, only members of the Horticultural Society who attended the March meeting were those who lived on the line of the railroad. The hospitable residents of the town turned out in force however, and Keim's hall in which the sessions were held, was crowded in the afternoon.

It was expected that the meeting would be called to order at the home of Josiah Lesh. Mr. Lesh was compelled to forego carrying out his plans, on account of illness in his family. The visitors were entertained at dinner, half at the residence of P. M. Slusser, and half at the residence of Mr. Lesh, who insisted on doing all he could. At the brief morning session the minutes were read, and a bill of the Repository Printing Co., amount $1.75 was ordered paid

President Rockhill opened the afternoon session promptly and appointed Mr Slusser to secure new members.

Mr. Shaub of the committee on orchards regarded fruit as still safe, although many peach trees had been frozen.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES

Your committee find on exhibition the following specimens of vegetables: Potatoes—Colorado Rose, Queen of the Valley, Beauty of Hebron, White Elephant, Clark's No. 1 and Early Ohio very good specimens, by Peter Balmat; Empire State and Crown Jewel, very good, by D. M. Slusser; Empire State and White Star, good specimens, by J. D. Miller.

H. R. ROHRER,
LEWIS ESSIG,
J. D. MILLER.

REPORT OF COMMITTNE ON VINEYARDS.

Your committeet on vineyards find all the vines in good condition, and find a good many vines not yet pruned. We would recommend to go to work when the weather is warm and do up the work before the spring work commences.

M. BITZER,
H. R. ROHRER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPLES.

Your committee on apples find the following apples on the table: J. D. Miller has four varieties, one is Rome Beauty, grown at Marietta; also King of Thompson; also Baldwin, and one we think is Wells, all nice; H. R. Rohrer, five varieties, Reak's Pleasant, Baldwin Willow, Sweet and Fallenwalder, all fair samples; D. M. Slusser, two Hyde's Keeper, very fine samples; two Baldwin, two Stark, one apple he calls the Southern King; we know of no such name.

M. BITZER,
B. T. BERLIN.

The committee on apples furthermore stated that Jacob Kagey had brought apples for name, too late for the committee to examine.

The following essay was read by J. M. Schillig:

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In all communities of practical intelligence, such as our noble Molly Stark affords, should be a common resort of all the farmers and horticulturists from over the country to discuss all the points pertaining to this "forward march" of fruit and vegetables. The horticultural society is just what the people make it. Its mission is to beautify and make pleasant every home, to furnish facts from experience and observations important to those who grow flowers fruit and vegetables for profit. For these benefits and to these ends we should give it our patronage and support, that it may add wealth and happiness to the intelligent. Then let us do all that we can in making our horticultural society a living center of attraction and influence for the people who are interested in the cause. But let it not be attended alone by the fathers and mothers but also by your sons and daughters who shall soon take your places. And let not the facts and truths you gain at these meetings die with you, but have them engrafted in the young hearts for the benefit and happiness of the rising generation. Our first parents Adam and Eve, were horticulturists, nearly all the world from the beginning of time down to the present day labored in the pursuit of horticulture and found either recreation or profit in some of its persuits, but in casting back our thoughts to about thirty years ago we may readily imagine the condition of horticultural pursuit, the vast improvements which have been made in this period of time is wonderful What changes did our apples undergo, how few were the strawberries then, raspberry and blackberry patches entirely unknown except a few scrubby bushes in fence corners and around stumps; and how many grape vines had we then compared with the present day.

And in this "forward march" many a sod is left unturned beyond our comprehension, yet many people may be benefitted by the work of this noble society How many farmers do we find throughout the county with one small grape vine to satisfy the appetites of a number of hungry children, and how many more homes do we come across that are entirely without this choice fruit How often do we see the farmer's wife and children wade through the wet grass and roam over the country in search of a few berries. Many farmers are accustomed to having only a small garden and that usually cluttered up with dried berry bushes and worthless fruit trees. It is wonderful to think how many people in this progressive age are yet pursuing an unhappy and an unprofitable method of cultivating gardens who might, with less labor, be enjoying a profitable trade, but for the want of agricultural knowledge they are led astray. Others are progressing very rapidly and consider farm life a pleasant and noble one. It depends very much upon the education that they receive in their young days. In some cases children grow up with a natural liking for farm life and it is an easy task to get them interested in their work, but very often it is the case that boys get the idea that farm life is a perfect slavery, and are looking forward to the city, believing that there would be the place for them to live. In fact farm life in olden times was somewhat unpleasant and required harder labor than at present, when they plowed with wooden plows, and flailed the wheat and oats, mowed the grass with the scythe, and cradled the wheat, and in the winter they were out in the woods in the deep snow the greater part of the time, chopping wood, and usually had poor tools to work with. But in this progressive age, with all the inventions and machinery, it is an easy matter to work on the farm, as the mower, reaper and self binder now take the place of the sickle, scythe and cradle and many other farm implements too numerous to mention. But yet the boys cannot see life as it should be seen unless they go to some city. After they have experienced both only then they find out that the farm is more preferable, for in the city the air is not as pure and they are pent up in some shop or store from early morn until late eve, year in and year out, and others are often out of employment and do not know sometimes where the next meal will come from, while on the farm this is not the case. If the farmer does not work every day his crops are still growing, and in the winter time, if his buildings are well arranged, it is an easy matter for him to tend his cattle; he need not be at work more than one-fourth of the time. The other part of the day he may amuse himself in reading or anything that he may desire.

Many country boys spend the greater part of their leisure time in playing billiards, cards, checkers, reading novels, and thus leading their minds entirely away from agricultural knowledge, and grow up to manhood without knowing much about agriculture, and this is one reason why so many farmers are pursuing poor methods of cultivating the land. The object of this society, and the object of every good farmer, should be to try and create an energy into the young and rising generation. First, they should have a practical education; second, they should have something to read that would be interesting, such as good weekly or monthly horticultural papers, and a good home newspaper, as the young people take more delight in reading something that they undrstand than something that has occurred thousands of miles away and do not know much about. Hence, the better way would be to cultivate brains and understand what we are working for and how to make the most of it. We may take it for granted that a person with a practical education can work to advantage, that is, labor less and raise more and better crops on the same amount of land, and get a better price for his produce, because it is of a better quality. And then the farmer will wear better clothes; his wife and family will vie with city people in wearing fine clothes; the boys and girls be better educated and will not be so anxious to leave the farm, and all classes will be bettered, for as the farmer prospers so prospers the world. Then let us carry on this noble society to the best possible advantage, and try to encourage every horticultural worker so that the works of art will be more pleasing, and as it becomes more pleasing more interest will be taken to cultivate the land, and only then will the farmers and horticulturists prosper and have beautiful homes and happy, prosperous families on every farm.

Mr. McGregor expressed himself as very glad to note the stand taken by the young essavist regarding schools. The State requires the teaching of physiology in the public schools, and it occurred to him that it would also be wise for the legislature to require a little knowledge of agriculture also.

Mr. Eggert said that farmers were rapidly becoming awakened to the necessity of introducing the study of agriculture in the schools, and that the State Grange had already taken steps with this end in contemplation.

Mrs C. Russell was of the opinion that there was no better way of securing an education than by reading and writing essays. The participation of young people in open debate was the very quickest way of developing mental activity.

Mr. Essig had for a long time advocated the idea that the first principles of chemistry as pertaining to agriculture ought to be taught in all the schools, or at least the district schools. It should be made obligatory on the part of every teacher to possess a certificate of ability to instruct in this study

Mr. Roth concurred heartily in all that had been said in favor of having agricultural chemistry taught in the schools. No branch is more necessary. He should favor any measure in that direction.

QUESTION DRAWER.

What variety of raspberries should we plant for early berries? To be answered by D. M. Slusser B. T. Berlin, or any other person.

Mr. Berlin recommended Souhegen or Tyler Mr. Essig then wished to know something about the Marlborough; Mr Bitzer had little to say in its favor Mr Miller found that for an early crop the Tyler was best; he preferred Crimson Beauty to the Marlborough. Mr Essig grew Tyler and Champion, but considered the latter more productive.

What variety of quinces are best for general crop?

Mr. Berlin replied, "plant the Orange;" the Champion he thought good, but not up to the Orange. Mr. Essig had weighed the Orange and found it wanting it won't blight, freeze and never bore a fair crop—perhaps the trouble was with his soil, which was almost "wet." Mr. Slusser took issue with him as to the merits of the Orange quince; he knew of many people who succeeded with it A mental sparring match then followed in a humorous vein between Messrs. Essig, Bitzer and Slusser.

What variety of potatoes should be planted for early use?

Mr. Bitzer having been requested to answer, disclaimed any special knowledge. He had a weakness for the Beauty of Hebron. Mr. Slusser also liked the Beauty of Hebron, but preferred Early Ohio or Clarke's No. 1 Mr Miller regarded the Early Puritan as the producer of the best early tubers, but thought that differences in soils made it almost impossible to lay down any rule as to the best potato for any large area. Mr. Essig had tried nearly every variety and placed his reliance on Early Ohio.

The question was asked, "Does it pay farmers to plant a large orchard for profit?"

This was regarded as so broad a question that the chair asked that no discussion take place and assigned the question to Mr. Shaub as the subject for a special paper to be read at the April meeting.

A unanimous invitation to Mr. McGregor to read a paper on the subject of George Washington, prepared for the Canton Lyceum, was kindly accepted by that gentleman. It proved to be an able resume of Washington's career, and closed with Jefferson's estimate of the Father of his Country. History repeats itself, said Mr. McGregor, but it has produced only one Washington. Referring to the Revolution, he quoted the English writer, Thackeray, who wrote, "From the beginning to the end we were forever arriving too late. We had the best cards, and we lost the game." As a boy Washington did not learn with special readiness, but with special accuracy. After being elected president he attempted to borrow five hundred dollars with which to pay his debts, yet at the same time he refused fifty thousand dollars offered by the United States. "He lacked millions—would that we had more such models." Speaking of England's loss in the severance of the colonies, Mr. McGregor reverted to a personal conversation with Mr. Hugh Watt, M. P., in England, in which the latter said: "What a fine empire we would have been if we had just held together! It was the narrow Tory policy that separated us, just as it is now doing with Ireland." Washington never asked, "can I do it?" but "how shall I do it?" Mr. McGregor's able paper elicited very general applause.

Mayor Sluss, of Louisville, then spoke very briefly.

The children of the schools then sang a pretty chorus, and little Florence Julliard, a pretty miss in a Tam O'Shanter cap, recited "The Bachelor's Sale."

By request the secretary read an essay originally prepared for the North Trumbull County Horticultural Society. It was on the subject of statistics by O. P. Laird.

Another catchy chorus by the school children, a vote of thanks to them and to Mrs. Russell for urging them to sing, and the meeting adjourned. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Peter Chance, Canton. The appointments are: Essayist, J. F. Niesz; alternate, Mrs. S. L. Correll.

NEW MEMBER.

Peter Balmat, Louisville.

# THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

### Finds Plenty of Material for the Spring Election.

The Democratic caucus was held last evening in the hall of the Young Men's Democratic Club. The attendance was larger than usual and harmony prevailed. Frank Ertle called the meeting to order and presided, with Gust Paul as secretary. The chair then stated the object of the gathering, after which the nominations began. The following were named:

CITY TICKET.

City marshal—Thomas Meyers, Thomas Hagan.

Street commissioner—Theo. Kramer, J. J West, L Limbach

City Solicitor—O. E. Young.

City treasurer—Lewis List.

Council—First ward, F. C. Sibila; second ward J. R. Schlagel; third ward, Josiah Clutz; fourth ward, Andrew Boerner and Peter Smith.

Assessors—First ward, Joseph Denot; second ward, John Spubler and Fred Langfelter; third ward, Thomas McGuire, Gust Paul and Henry Weiter.

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Trustee—Andrew W. Smith.

Treasurer—Paul Kirchhofer.

Justice of peace—Gust Paul.

Assessor—Massillon precinct, Michael Triner, jr, and David Fortna; Richville precinct, Jacob Witt.

E. Stanton Howells was named for city treasurer; J. G. Warwick, Godfrey Mausz and Harmon Schaidnagle for township treasurer, and Thomas Volkmor for justice of peace, but they all declined.

Saturday, March 16, was the time decided upon for the primary election, and those wishing to become candidates who are not announced can do so by handing in their names to the committee before March 9, as after that date the nominations will be closed.

### A Remarkable Contrast.

BERLIN, March 6.—The North German Gazette, referring to what it calls a remarkable contrast between the utterances of the American newspapers published in English and those of the German-American papers, charges the former with bringing groundless accusations against Germany, and placing events in Samoa in such a light as to make Klein's "criminality" appear as heroism, while the German-American press points out the moderation of Germany.

After quoting the opinion of the latter to the effect that the hostility to the Germans is due to the hatred and envy of a section of the American population, especially the Irish portion, the North German Gazette says: "These Irish-Americans are doubtless animated by envy and hatred at seeing how well the Germans can earn their bread. The German is more contented and industrious than the Irishman, and this is the reason for his unpopularity in America. To the aversion felt by a section of the American people toward modest and industrious competitors is due their dislike of Germans and their persecution of the Chinese."

# PIGOTT'S DEATH

## Regarded as a Disaster to the English Government,

### AS THERE IS MUCH WHICH HE ALONE COULD EXPLAIN.

### The Informer's Papers to Be Used as Evidence By the Parnell Commission

LONDON, March 6.—The Standard says the suicide of Pigott cannot be regarded otherwise than as a disaster to the government, as there is much that he alone could have explained regarding the imputations of conspiracy that must remain in obscurity. The result will be that the country will be flooded with calumnies against the ministry. The object of the Parnell commission, the Standard thinks, has been attained and the judges could give a decision on the evidence already taken.

It is stated that a letter has come to light in Madrid, addressed to Ponsonby, otherwise Pigott, regarding Mr. Shannon's promise to pay the informer money. The letter is said to contain important evidence concerning the responsibility for Pigott's escape. It is remarked ominously that Pigott committed suicide on Friday in room No. 13.

A large number of dispatches have passed between the government and the British embassy at Madrid concerning the disposition of Pigott's effects.

The informer's papers have been ordered into the custody of a special detective now in Madrid and they will be put in evidence before the Parnell commission on Thursday.

### Appealed to the Emperor.

LONDON, March 6.—A few days ago Emperor William received a letter from a girl living in Dinsburg, Rhenish Prussia, stating that her father was a hopeless invalid, and that she and her three sisters, comprising the rest of the family, were deaf and dumb, and therefore unable to obtain employment necessary to support them. The writer, as a last resort, prayed that his majesty would send them a sewing machine, by the use of which they could sustain themselves. The emperor ordered a machine to be sent to them immediately.

### The Last Day.

In the senate the approval of bills by the president, and some unimportant legislation, occupied the time until noon, when a final adjournment was announced by the vice president pro tem., and the inaugural ceremonies were commenced with the reading of the president's message calling the senate into extra session.

In the house, the appropriation bills having all been passed, nothing was done except the passage of a resolution protesting against the senate interfering with the right of members in the capitol. A complimentary resolution was voted to Speaker Carlisle, who made a suitable reply, and declared the Fiftieth Congress adjourned sine die.

### Accused of the Umberger Murder.

LIGONIER, Pa., March 6.—Deputies O'Connor and Rauch arrested Joseph and David Nicely at their homes, four miles south of here, Monday evening on suspicion of having been connected with the Umberger murder and robbery. A search of the premises was made, but nothing that would indicate their guilt was found. The prisoners claim they will have no trouble in proving an alibi. They were taken to the Umberger residence for identification. The accused are well connected.

### Went Out With His Namesake.

OMAHA, Neb., March 6.—Grover Cleveland Staleman died in this city shortly after noon Monday. He was born the day the president was in Omaha, a year ago last October, and was named after the distinguished visitor, who, upon being informed of the advent of his namesake, acknowledged the compliment in a letter signed by himself and Mrs. Cleveland. The child's father, who was constable, was killed a short time afterward while making an arrest.

### Foam From Crude Oil.

WABASH, Ind., March 6.—A strange phenomena in connection with the flow of oil into the Wabash river, caused by a break in the Lima and Chicago pipe line, is the fact that great stacks of foam, some of them twenty feet long and very high, have formed on one side of the river. There are hundreds of these stacks, and nothing like it has been seen before on the stream. The opinion prevails that the crude oil has formed a suds, thus creating the foam.

### Prevalence of Diphtheria.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—The Times, St. Petersburg, Pa., special says: "Diphtheria of a violent and malignant type is prevailing here to such an extent that the town council has issued an ordinance closing all churches, schools and singing classes, and forbidding the holding of any public meeting. St. Petersburg is an oil town, twenty-four miles from Oil City, and the country between here and there is all afflicted with the same disease."

### A Shoemaker Mayor.

WATERLOO, Iowa, March 6.—The city election here took a surprising turn. The regular nominee for mayor was a prominent attorney. A shoemaker, who is also janitor of one of the banks, came out as an independent candidate. It was supposed that this was for a joke, but the Knights of Labor and the Illinois Central shopmen gave him their support and he was elected by a majority of over 1,000.

**SCROFULA**

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

**How Can It Be CURED**

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to feet. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy," W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**

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## AL HAPPENINGS

this Week by Independent Investigators.

on is a prohibition town, so sold. "Spink" is.

chtel has leased the Shrock on South Erie street.

Wagner is executor of the es- lipena Wagner, deceased.

Richeimer's bakery has been with the telephone exchange. 5.

sher will take a hand in the ontest for the street commis- , as an independent candidate.

hhofer says that the sweetest he year, to him, was that of the day morning, in a lot near his

al of St. John's Evangelical s held at the residence of Mr. e, on Main street. Over one were there.

Kitchen has observed the con- he streets, and freely offers to ntrol of them. He is a candi- reet commissioner.

man Catholic social was held ne of Henry Hansen, on North night. About one hundred y five were present.

am Richard, living below the died very suddenly this morn- rt trouble. She was in good to the time of her death.

daughter of Frederick Ingold, ast of the city, near Genoa, day morning of a complicated sing from whooping cough.

Russell & Co's shipments for k were automatic stationary Lowell, Mich., Wichita, Kan. ngs, Neb., Chicago, Ill., and City, Tenn.

ewes, for many years street oner of this city, died recently ky. He went into a field to rm work, and was found there was about eighty years of

n of Doxsee & Royer has been the stock having been pur- Sylvanus P. Royer, the jun- r, late this afternoon. Mr. as parted with his interest, but ave the establishment.

v. Wm. Airhart will soon re- appointment of chaplain of the Home. at Sandusky, and re- lary of eight hundred dollars and everything found in the house and eatables.—Wilmot

Hart, president of the Green ssers' Union, which includes the pressers in the United Canada, is in the city, in con- nth Lewis Arrington, master of District 143, Green Glass

ted philanthropist, Isaiah P. on, of Philadelphia, of whom a appeared in this paper re- regard to the establishment of training school by him, was turday with paralysis, and is a critiical condition.

Curley secured the contract for the new residence to be his spring on Cedar street by Russell. It will be a modern lding of tasteful design, and very handsomely inside mpleted it will add very greatly rt of the city.

ecutor of the McDowell estate a, which owns the Waverly this city, has notified Ben who is its lessee, that the lease permitted to expire on the 1st meaning that a sale is contem- Mr. Bechtel is looking for house.

ree lads who have been annoy- ain men of Cleveland, Lorain & railroad, by pulling coupling otherwise maliciously inter- ith business, have been dis- Upon the agreement of their prevent them from repeating nses, the officers of the com- ed not to push the matter.

y reigns at the West Side hose The young men composing set ne have vainly endeavored to mber two out, and there is the moon. A fierce parliamen- e was waged last night, which n a draw. It is hoped that by few older hands interested in pany, harmony will be restored icient hose company organized.

lowing assignment of cases has e in probate court: Monday, Ohio vs. John Tombow, Mrs. res and Harry Rex; Tuesday, Ohio vs. Patrick Burke, Jeff and Emile Gaume; Wednesday, Ohio vs. William Stamforth, ney, John Frantz, Ben Melott, ld and Joseph Voght; Thurs- h 7, Ohio vs. Wm. Murphy, Kessler, G. Earl, Garrett Ly- acob Zerbe; Friday, March 8, are and Henry Kell.

y Frank Reinoehl has been receiver for the firm of Dox- mens, which recently sold out & Royer, this firm being suc- Saturday by S. P. Royer. Mr. had assumed charge of the set the affairs of Doxsee & Clem- the receiver was appointed at on of Mr. Doxsee. Shortly after the wholesale grocery firm of B. Dannemiller & Co., of Canton, instituted suits in attachment against Doxsee & Clemens for $784.90, the amount of their claim

An impromptu band of alleged White Caps donned masks last night, and called upon the garrulous John Bierman, who, as usual, was sojourning at a friendly Front street saloon, in the fourth ward. The inebriated mover of houses roared like an angry elephant as he was towed homeward, and when deposited at his domicile, requested his captors to remain long enough to permit him to get his shot gun. Disciples of Bacchus in that portion of the city regard the interference with their most cherished right—namely, the right to get drunk, with serious alarm.

### PERSONALITIES

#### And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Uncle Joe Davenport' of Zoar, is here for a few days.

Chas. Howald is among the pilgrims who flocked toward Washington.

Miss Matie Bennett, of Grove, O., spent Sunday with Mrs. H. B. Yost.

Dr. T. V. Hunter, of Ashland, is the guest of Mr. D. T. Frank, on North street.

Miss Blanche Shepard, of the West Side, has gone to Pittsburg to visit relatives.

Miss Felicie Colmelaw, of Louisville, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Traphagen, on Charles street.

Mr. Charles F. Ricks is the guest of his nephew, Mr. Hermann Hoena, of of Allegheny City, Pa.

Miss Hermine Miller of Bolivar, is spending a few weeks with her cousin, Mrs C. L. Baatz, Park Row.

The Rev J. B. Baltzly, of Bucyrus, is visiting at the home of his brother, Mr. Z T. Baltzly, on North street.

Miss Jennie Patterson is spending a fortnight with friends at Canal Fulton and other surrounding towns.

Wm. Fisher and Lewis Vogt, two Massillon boys, intend going to Washington Territory some time this month.

Joseph Howald started Monday for Portland, Ore., there to accept a position with the Oregon Iron & Steel Company.

Mrs. Sarah Daugherty and little daughter returned to Etna Green, Ind., Sat' morning, after a four weeks' visit with Massillon relatives.

Mrs. Frank Shallenberger of East South street was called to Orrville Sunday by a telegram, announcing the serious illness of her sister.

The Pastime club gave its last dance before Lent in the Pioneer hall, last night. The Harmonia orchestra furnished the excellent music.

Mr. G. W. Kerstetter and bride, of Louisville, O., are spending their honeymoon at the residence of David Kerstetter, No 316 North Mill street.

Mr. Fred Wampler, the driller of the natural gas wells, who has just returned from the West, was married Thursday to Miss Lizzie Miller, in the country southwest of the city, by the Rev. O. W Shettler.

The Misses Ulman left Friday morning for the present Mecca of all travellers. Miss Lillian will return after spending a week in Washington, but her sister will proceed to New York, where she will remain for some time.

A very pleasant surprise party was tendered to Miss Stella Hess by a large number of friends Friday. With progressive euchre and the many other games employed on occasions like this, the evening was rendered extremely enjoyable.

Mr. Wm. P. Umbenhour, of this city, and Miss Lucy Lloyd, of Canton, were united in marriage, at the bride's home, on South Market street, last evening. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Umbenhour will reside on his father's farm south of this city.

#### Schaffert Escapes Punishment.

Jack Schaffert congratulated himself on a very narrow escape from the penitentiary to-day, and if he is sensible he will abjure the vicious ways that got him into trouble. His hearing on the charge of stealing pigeons from the barn of Willim Winkle did not come off last night. Mr. Winkle was visited by every friend the young man could muster, and at length agreed to withdraw his charge and the young man was allowed to go free upon payment of costs. Mayor Frantz was quite willing to assent to this arrangement, as he was very loath to deal with Schaffert as he would have been forced to do, had the trial gone on

#### Business of the Postoffice.

If so great a business has been done by the Massillon postoffice in any one month as in February, nobody knows of it. In the twenty-eight days past 23,000 two-cent stamps were sold alone. The number of letters delivered by carrier in February was 18,358; postal cards 3,365; newspapers, 17,069. The number of local letters collected was 5'0; mail letters 5,254; local postal cards, 238; newspapers, 599; mail postal cards, 75'. The number of pieces of mail handled by the carriers shows a very slight decrease over the preceding holiday month.

S. Toomey & Co have an ad very interesting to persons who own horses, in another column.

### HE HAS RESIGNED.

#### Superintendent McCallum Will Go to Philadelphia.

Superintendent A. W. McCallum, of the Massillon Water Company, has resigned; Tuesday he resigned as secretary of the Loan and Building Company. Who his successor will be has not yet been decided. He expects to leave Massillon on March 16, and leaving his family for a while in Cleveland, will become general superintendent of seven water works plants, located at Chester, Corry and Sharon, Pennsylvania; Vincennes and Greencastle, Indiana; Mobile, Alabama; and Dennison, Texas; with headquarters at Philadelphia. He will hold this very important office under R. D. Wood & Co., who assumed the control of the most of S. R. Bullock's investments at the time of his assignment.

Everybody will congratulate the energetic young secretary upon his good fortune, but will deplore with equal sincerity his departure from this city. He will be the youngest man in the employ of Wood & Co., but the executive ability and unflagging industry he has displayed in Massillon, and the experience he has crowded into a few years, removed any objections on account of age Besides youth can be overcome—as Bill Nye says, it is only a question of time. Mr. McCallum took charge of the Massillon water works when everything was at sixes and sevens, and brought order out of chaos. He pleased all with whom he came in contact, and has done more to bring about harmony when there was friction than any other influence. What his financial management has been, his company knows best—it is not likely that he would have been chosen to so important a position had it not been excellent.

### TRIED IT TWICE.

#### Frank Miller Attempts to Commit Suicide.

An account of the financial trouble of Frank Miller, of Akron, with his former employers, C. L. McLain & Co, of this city, was published in this paper a short time ago. His unfortunate habits led him into financial difficulty and it was followed by such mental depression that it affected his mind. He continued to reside in Akron, where, so the Telegram states, he has tried to commit suicide twice. His first attempt was to jump from the viaduct into the canal, but in this he was deterred by a policeman. He was then persuaded to go home It was midnight when he reached his home, and Mrs Miller hid his hat. No sooner had the officer left than he demanded it, and failing to get it ran out bareheaded. After a chase in which he manifested signs of insanity he was again foiled in an attempt to leap into the canal. He is now resting well, remembers nothing of his suicidal intentions, and his friends hope for his recovery.

#### Annual Settlement Day.

The board of township trustees met Monday and transacted the business that usually comes up on annual settlement day. The total amount of the bills paid is $1 436.33, divided as follows among the different funds: Road fund, $453.57; poor fund, $722.26; township fund, $260.50. The annual report of the township clerk, which will be completed on the last day of March, will not be printed in the newspapers. The trustees, in their infinite wisdom, have decided upon the wise economy of saving the expense, and if the public wants to know what has been done with its money it can study the one written copy of the report which will be posted at the polls on election day.

#### It is a Law

Word came from Columbus late Saturday, that the bill permitting the council of Massillon to issue bonds to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars has passed the Senate, and is now a law. News is also at hand that the city hall bill will likewise be favorably considered in its order.

#### Eloquence and Truth.

Al. Carlisle, traveling salesman, says when he meets a stranger who asks him where he is from he says: "I am from the place where the grass grows the greenest, the water runs out the cleanest, the women are the prettiest, the horses trot the fastest, and the men fight the quickest of anywhere on top of dirt." The reply always comes. "Then you are from New Lisbon, Ohio." Who can beat this for real eloquence and truth?—New Lisbon Patriot

#### A Co-operative Store.

The Massillon Co-operative Store Association, capital stock $2,000, has been incorporated, and will soon be ready for business, on West Cherry street. The incorporators expect to start on a modest scale, but have well-considered every feature of the enterprise. There is only one other co-operative store in the county. It is at North Lawrence and is three years old. Shares in that institution have risen in value from five dollars to over seventeen dollars, and a business of from $1,500 to $1,800 a month is transacted.

NOTICE.—Annie Foster will learn something to her interest by calling at the Union National Bank.

#### Methodist Hymnals.

A new line of Methodist hymnals in all styles of binding at the Independent Company's.

### LENTON OBSERVANCES.

#### The Rev. E. L. Kemp's Pastoral, and Instructions to Catholics.

The Solemn Lenten season began today, and devout members of many churches will for forty days practice self denial, which is enjoined until Easter.

The Rev. Edward L. Kemp, rector of St Timothy's Episcopal church, has issued a pastoral from which the following extracts are made:

The ends to be sought: To get nearer to Christ in mind and heart and life; to know Him better; to love Him more sincerely, and to obey Him more implicitly.

To conquer the sins of selfishness, indifference and worldliness, which, in one shape or another, are the special enemies of the spiritual life.

The means to be employed: The study of the Scriptures, public worship private prayer, systematic fasting and giving, withdrawal from the world, and increased activity in the service of Christ.

Bishop Gilmore has promulgated Lenten regulations, principal among them being the following:

All the faithful who have completed their twenty first year and not begun their sixtieth, are, unless legitimately dispensed, bound to observe the fast of Lent.

In the morning some warm liquid as tea, coffee, or thin chocolate, made with water, with a little piece of bread may be taken.

Dripping or lard, instead of butter, may be used in preparing permitted food.

By dispensation, the use of flesh meat will be allowed at any time on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with the exception of Ember Saturday and Holy Saturday.

Persons dispensed from the obligation of fasting on account of tender advancing age or hard labor, may eat meat on the Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays above mentioned. Those dispensed from the fast for other causes, as well as those who are bound to fast are permitted to use meat only on one of these days.

### POOR NORWALK.

#### Will Never Have the Main Wheeling & Lake Erie Shops.

The special conference committee, says the Toledo Blade, appointed to confer with the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad officials relative to the terms of the franchise granting them the right to use the old canal bed to enter the city, which provides that they should locate their main shops in Toledo, met in the mayor's office last evening, all the members of the committee being present.

The city solicitor and attorney Frank Swayne, of the railroad company, had prepared a bill of agreement between the city and railroad company, which was submitted to the committee.

The agreement provides that the city shall discontinue the suit against the company to compel them to build their shops, and the company agrees to commence work on them within the present year, and finish them before January 1, 1891.

There was some discussion relative to the phrase "main shops" in the agreement, the company wishing it to read "shall build car and general repair shops," but the committee insisted that it should read "main car and repair shops."

The agreement was then approved by the committee, and a copy will be presented to the council next Monday night, and another copy will go to the board of directors of the road. The shops that will be erected will probably cost about $50,000

### A GLIMPSE OF THE FATHERLAND

#### As Seen by the Eyes of Frank Sprenger.

THE INDEPENDENT is enabled to print a few extracts from a private letter written by Frank Sprenger, of this city, who is now "doing" Europe. It is dated at Munich, February 12, and gives a peep into the present condition of the industrial classes from the standpoint of a practical young man:

"On my way here from Bremen I 'took in' every town of importance until I got to Basel, Switzerland. I was then about tired out and from there I came directly to this city, and have been here since. I will remain until the latter part of March, when I will take a trip eastward to Vienna. On my way I will stop over and see some of those noted 'palais' built by the late romantic King Ludwig II. Then I will take a trip through Switzerland, going next to Paris, where I will attend the opening of the exposition I will stay until I see what there is to be seen, and then move on to London, to spend a few weeks. I will leave for home when I get over to Liverpool.

"This is a lovely country, but I do not like the people nor their ways. The poor people in the good old United States will not know that they live in a paradise until they see how the working classes live here Now I would not care very much about working at my trade here, as a stone cutter only gets from seventy-five cents to a dollar a day. I think my bank account would never become very large he United States will be good enough for me to make a living.

"I never saw any opera houses as fine as they have them here. The stage of one alone is larger than the whole Massillon hall including stage and all. Going up to see the stage machinery between 3 and 4 o'clock, visitors are admitted, who will see everything and have it explained."

### Take Advice.

Every family should have a bottle of Putt's Lung Syrup in the house. It is the best medicine in the world for coughs, colds, croup, and all lung diseases Sold by all druggists at 25, 50 and 75 cents per bottle. If it does not cure you manufacturers refund your money.

### A FULL HOUSE

#### Is Attracted to Buchers by the C. Y. M. A.

Members of the Catholic Young Men's Association have been in rehearsal but two weeks, and presented last night at Bucher's the melo-drama, True to his Colors, in a manner not to be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be present. Frank Stucker, as old Colonel Blunt in his dotage, delighted in reviving the memories of the battle of Buena Vista, and carried the part well. F. B. Williamson, as the guerilla captain, displayed marked ability as an actor, and attracted much attention. Charles Gabele, as the son of the Colonel, made an impression by his strong and well-adapted voice to the stage. Frank Clemens, as Keiler, the drunken recruit, made a hit in assuming that part almost to perfection. Jos. Ess and Jerome Shepley as slaves, were two of the best features of the play, especially Mr. Ess in his song, "Listen to my tale of woe," which created a burst of applause. The leading lady Miss Minnie Reynolds, makes a prepossessing appearance and filled the part of wife of Henry Blunt at times with a great deal of expression The part of sister of the Colonel was taken by Miss Nannetta Springer, and she did it justice. Miss Ella Paul, as the daughter of the Union Scout, Hazard, was the favorite, and in her solos gave cause for much applause. Little May Doxsee, a miss of four years, acted the part of Violet in a creditable manner

The opera house was filled, and the society cleared about one hundred dollars, which will be applied to the needs of the organization. Much credit is due F. B. Williamson, in the care he displayed in rehearsals and the general management.

#### The Gun Club.

Mr. Reed carried off first honors and Mr. Hunt second at the meeting of the Rod and Gun Club yesterday afternoon The following is the score:

| | |
|---|---|
| F. A. Brown | 16 |
| J. H. Hunt | 2· |
| C L. McLain | 13 |
| D. Reed | 22 |
| E. L. Arnold | 20 |
| L. Shauf | 14 |
| J. Clutz | 1 |

You can prevent pneumonia by a timely use of Rinehart's Cough Balsam, 25 cents. Z. T. Baltzly's

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER C 106 Wall St N. Y.

#### Mrs. Washington's Grave.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., March 1.—All that is mortal of the mother of George Washington rests in a grave at the edge of town. This grave is likely to be sold next Tuesday by Calvert & Kirtley, real estate agents.

"The jolly milliner." Who is it? What is? The answer will cost you ten cents on Friday night at the social to be held at the Presbyterian chapel.

If you want anything and do not see it, ask for it in THE INDEPENDENT'S "want" column.

#### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucus surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine, it is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle

### Deserving Confidence.

It is quite surprising to notice the numerous reports of remarkable cases of nervous diseases cured, such as headache, fits, nervous prostration, heart affections, St. Vitus' dance, insanity, and prolonged sleeplessness, by Dr. Miles Restorative Nervine. This new and improved brain and nerve food, and medicine, is everywhere gaining a remarkable reputation for curing the worst of these diseases, as well as the injurious effects of worry, nervous irritation, mental and physical overwork. Z. T. Baltzly, the druggist, will give away trial bottles of this wonderful remedy. It positively contains no opium or morphine.

### A Close Call.

Mrs. C. A. Johnson, of Toledo, had every symptom of heart disease, shortness of breath, could not lie on left side, cough, pains in chest, etc., yet after being given up to die, was cured by Dr. Miles' New Cure. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

### A Revolutionizer—M. P.

Would you whip a sick horse? No, then don't use ordinary pills, salts, senna, etc., for sick livers, bowels, etc., only use Miles' Pills, (M. P.) the safest and surest of pills. Samples free at Z T. Baltzly's.

#### An Imperative Necessity.

What pure air is to an unhealthy locality, what spring cleaning is to the neat housekeeper, so is Hood's Sarsaparilla to everybody, this season. The body needs to be thoroughly renovated, the blood purified and vitalized, the germs of disease destroyed Scrofula, salt rheum, and all other blood disorders are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla the most popular and successful spring medicine.

#### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Bargains! Bargains!

For Bargains in Watches Clocks Rings, Chains, Musical Instruments and Silverware, call at the
—West Side Jewelry Store—
C. F. VON KANEL,
No. 5 W. Main St., Massillon, O.

COLEMAN,
THE RELIABLE JEWELER
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OPTICAL GOODS,
Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.
WE CAN SUIT YOU.
Prices Lower than the Lowest.
Diamonds, Watches, Siverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens Musical Instruments, Etc.
COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street

# NEW YORK FASHSONS.

## OLIVE HARPER WRITES ABOUT SOME OF THE NEWEST THINGS.

**Directoire Walking Jackets and Hats. Home Toilets That Please the Eye—Some Spring Walking Costumes That Are Positively Killing.**

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Yesterday I was meandering along Fourteenth street looking for items, when I saw a crowd of ladies, young and old, congregated before one large show window, each pushing and elbowing the other and straining to get a nearer view of something there displayed. I looked at them contemptuously and thought to myself "bonnets," but as I was in the act of passing indifferently by I noticed that it wasn't the bonnet window, and then I concluded to see what it was. I had to wait some time, but at last I reached the window and found that all this excitement was due to four smocked waists which were shown upon figures. They were of surah silk, one white, one dark brown, one pink and the other sage green. The yokes were made pointed and were done simply by the smocking, leaving the fullness for the waist. This was then gathered in a belt, leaving a ruffle about four inches deep below. The sleeves were smocked three inches deep at elbow and waist and this left the rest puffed.

HOME TOILETS.

We have been familiar with smocking for some time, but these waists were so beautifully done and so novel in form, that every woman who saw them doubtless determined to go right home and make one for herself. This pattern of smocking was done in honeycomb pattern and sewn with white sewing silk in such a way as to look as if each sewed place was a bead. These are to be largely worn during the summer by young ladies, and they are peculiarly adapted to slim young figures, and they will be worn in the street as well as the house.

While I was about to leave the spot a carriage drove up from which descended Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and I could not help remarking the new style of carriage cloak dress which she wore, and I recalled to mind that I had heard just such gowns mentioned by an uptown dressmaker, though I had seen none before. This cloak dress was of rough beaver, as to the back of it, and the back breadths extended into a demi-train, bordered at the bottom with a heavy silk cord. It was dark blue in color. The front breadths of the cloth were cut narrow in redingote shape, so as to expose the underskirt, which was of faille of a rich mahogany brown, laid in narrow plaits from top to bottom. The waist front laid back in wide pointed lapels, and the space was filled in by a very full ruff of Brussels point. There were six enormous buttons, three on each side of the waist.

SPRING WALKING COSTUME.

The fashion of having adjustable trains is also being revived, though now, instead of being buttoned under the drapery at the bottom of the skirt, they are fastened at the waist with a pin or large buckle and let fall from there, loose and free from the skirt like a court train, and while it may differ from the underskirt it must at least resemble the corsage of the gown. The trains are lined with satin or silk and laid in heavy plaits at the waist.

Dresses for home wear show very little attempt at drapery, and the back breadths are usually either shirred or simply pleated, and in front there may be panel effects, or a slight lifting of the skirt at one side to show the under skirt, and the loose Fedora style for tea gowns and some few cashmere dresses.

One of the most exquisite dresses made this season has just been finished for Miss Hargous, who is the belle of all the debutantes of New York. It is of silver gray clairette and has a partial princess effect. It has a rich embroidering in black silk down the front and on the bottom of the left side, and the pretty waist is trimmed by a high band of black velvet, which is also used for other garniture wherever applicable.

Another very tasteful and stylish home dress is made in the directoire style, and is of the new satin face broadcloth in wood brown. The facings and belt are of pale blue satin and the waistcoat of lace; the draped overskirt is of the striped combination, matching the bottom in blue and brown, looped with a gilt buckle. One peculiarity about this is that the bottoms of both skirts are furnished with saw tooth edges. Either of these would be exceedingly pretty made up in the lovely spring cotton goods.

***

I noticed yesterday in one of the wholesale houses hundreds of rolls of new seersuckers in all the daintiest new tints. These goods are practically indestructible, like the silk warp Henriettas, and they are excellent value for every day summer wear. There are also many new effects in alpaca, in the fine brilliantine quality, which is very beautiful. It is seen used in very many Paris costumes, particularly in the directoire polonaises or coats, and though it does not fall so softly in folds as cashmere and other kindred goods it will still be much worn, for it is not easy to soil or wrinkle and dust or dirt will not adhere to it. The price of this runs from 50 cents to $2 per yard, but this latter quality is more beautiful than silk. It can also be obtained in colors.

***

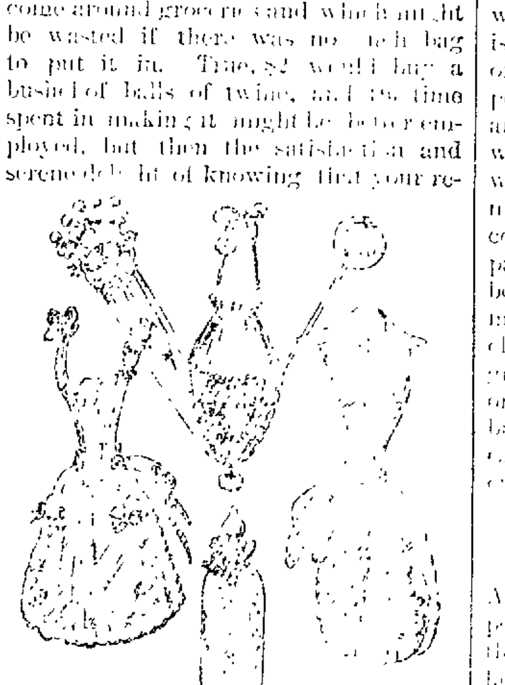
The walking jackets all have the directoire effects, and it is a sort of a race as to who shall get the largest lapels and buttons. Hats also. Still they are jaunty and stylish, and if it wasn't that it would be something else. The models are of heavy corded silk, with passementerie trimming, and fine serge with a striped velvet vest. Bustles are very small.

The handsomest new spring walking suits are made of light ladies' cloth with or without the colored border, slightly draped, or plaited from top to bottom. One is of tan color with border in dark brown and cardinal. The coat is of terra cotta beaver cloth richly braided. The other is of ardoise gray cloth, plaited with directoire jacket of tan colored pilot cloth, richly braided in a darker shade, and a lighter shade than the goods. The hat matches the dress in color, as also do the gloves. The style is now for gloves to match the hat more than the cloak or wrap.

DIRECTOIRE WALKING JACKETS AND HATS.

Now we come to the consideration of some of the necessaries of life, a few of which I have grouped together, calling upon my sister women to uphold my assertion. First are two dainty and natty little tea aprons made to put on over a dress when about to serve tea to guests. They can be kept on after if desired, because they are pretty and becoming. One is made of cream colored silk tissue, with embroidery of cardinal floss and gold thread, and ornamented with cardinal ribbons which reach to the shoulder and are there fastened. The other is of lace, with cherry satin garniture and ribbon. These tiny aprons are very suitable for young girls, or ladies whose dress is for the time otherwise plain. The lace and ribbons give them a dressy effect that nothing but pretty combinations of lace and ribbons ever achieve.

The comb is of silver, worked in an intricate and attractive pattern, and the pin represents an old and defaced coin, and both are to wear in the hair. There are many other fancies for the same purpose, but none so artistic. They, however, are not so absolutely necessary for the happiness of womenkind as the pretty little bag which hangs between them, and which is made of satin and plush, embroidered with gold and chenille, and finished with handsome silk cords and tassels. It would probably require about a week's labor to do this and cost perhaps $2 or $3, and it is for the purpose of holding pieces of twine, which come around groceries and which might be wasted if there was no such bag to put it in. True, $2 would buy a bushel of balls of twine, and the time spent in making it might be better employed, but then the satisfaction and serene delight of knowing that your reputation as an economist is beyond question established is something. The bottle below is for perfume and costs about six bits, but we all know how much sweeter perfume [illegible] from such a bottle [illegible] few days [illegible] ing the [illegible] comfort [illegible] whom [illegible] bless the [illegible] in their [illegible]



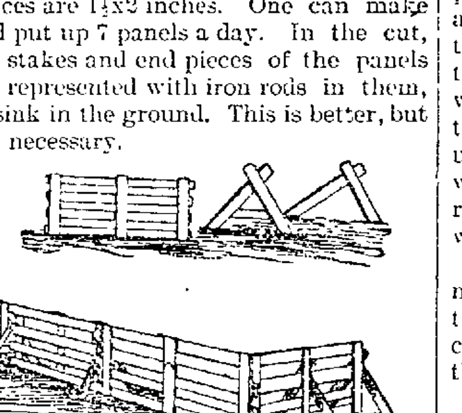
SOME OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

## NOTES RELATING TO THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS THEREOF.

**Sketches Showing Two Portable Fences, with Directions for Making and Setting the Panels, by the Farmers Who Have Successfully Used Them.**

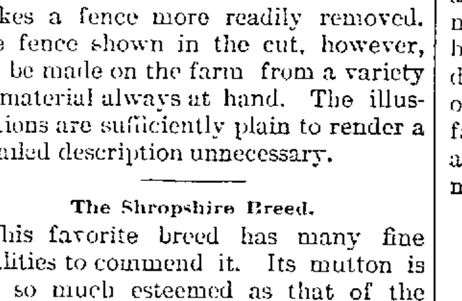
Movable fences are all the while growing in popularity. These portable divisions afford the means by which certain crops may be fed off, and also pastures, and yet not allow cattle, sheep or swine to roam on the fields at will. Not a few farmers devise their own fences and make them during the winter season, so as to have them ready when the rush begins.



NO. 1—PORTABLE FENCE.

In the first cut is shown a portable fence, described in Ohio Farmer by one who used it last season and found that it turned hogs, sheep, cattle and horses, and resisted all the storms. The panels are made as shown, and coupled to each other with stakes and pins.

The foot of each end piece is set into the ground about 4 inches; the pointed stake, leaning back, is driven into the ground a little, till the fence leans. It is easily set and removed, and is readily stored away till another season. Take a straight grained oak log 12 feet long, and saw it into 1½x2 inch stuff, for rails; another log 9 feet long is sawed into 1½x1 inch stuff, for head pieces; the braces are 1½x2 inches. One can make and put up 7 panels a day. In the cut, the stakes and end pieces of the panels are represented with iron rods in them, to sink in the ground. This is better, but not necessary.



NO. 2—PORTABLE FENCE.

The second cut illustrates a portable fence used in Illinois and originally described in Prairie Farmer.

This fence is not difficult to make, is easily handled and not hard to remove. The fence shown is entirely made of wood and serves the purpose for which it was designed. An improvement may be gained on this plan with a combination of wire and slats. This combination makes a fence more readily removed. The fence shown in the cut, however, can be made on the farm from a variety of material always at hand. The illustrations are sufficiently plain to render a detailed description unnecessary.

### The Shropshire Breed.

This favorite breed has many fine qualities to commend it. Its mutton is not so much esteemed as that of the small breeds like the Southdowns, but this is not to be expected, seeing that the Shropshires run to double the size of the sheep mentioned. They can, however, boast of a goodly proportion of lean meat to the fat, which is fine in the grain and rich in quality. The Shropshires have been so much improved lately that they cut an abundance of wool. Not so much, certainly, as some of the white faced sheep, but it is of better quality. Again, as the Shropshires will live where the large Cotswolds would starve, their condition is usually good so that sometimes they cut a heavier fleece than does a white faced sheep.

These sheep are justly celebrated for their robust constitution and their prolificacy. Whether they are folded on turnips, or grazed during the winter months on pasture land, they will be found to give a less percentage of deaths than any other breed, barring some of the hardy Scotch sorts. It is owing to their excellent constitution that Shropshire rams are so much in request for crossing with white faced breeds.

### How to Make Grafting Wax.

Grafting wax is made of rosin, tallow and beeswax, and there is no set rule as to the proportions. What is wanted is a wax that will adhere well. A good wax is made by melting together two pounds of resin, one pound of tallow and half a pound of beeswax. Stir it thoroughly, and pour it into cold water and pull it with the hands until nearly white. Or waxed cloths for wrapping the grafts may be made by saturating thin strips of cotton or calico in a composition of two parts resin, one of tallow and one of beeswax, melted together. These strips may be wound around the grafts to exclude air and water. As a general rule grafting is done in the spring, just before or at the time the buds begin to swell, but cherries and plums should be grafted earlier. In all cases the scions should be cut while the buds are in a dormant state.

### New York State Agriculturists.

At the annual meeting of the State Agricultural society at Albany it was reported that since the last annual meeting thirty seven farmers' institutes have been held. The society expressed satisfaction with the results of these institutes. The annual exhibition of the State Agricultural society will be held Sept. 12-19, the place of meeting to be either Albany, Poughkeepsie or Rochester, as the executive committee may decide. James Wood, of Rochester, was elected president at the last annual meeting. Other officers elected were: Corresponding secretary, J. S. Woodward; recording secretary, Seth Fenner; treasurer, Adin Thayer; consulting veterinary surgeon, James Law; consulting entomologist, J. A. Lintner.

## CARE OF MILK AND CREAM.

**Butter Making by an Advocate of Submerged Setting of Milk.**

Professor Short, at a meeting of a Wisconsin Farmers' institute, gave expression to the following: Cream not sufficiently ripened does not produce a good keeping or good flavored butter. Cream too much ripened yields a bad flavored butter. He cautioned the farmers not to put sweet cream in with ripened cream just before churning. No cream should be churned until it has been ripened at least twelve hours.

The chief reason for butter not keeping well is the caseine which is permitted to remain in it, and which should be thoroughly washed out before removing the butter from the churn.

Submerged setting of milk, says this advocate, is preferable to any other system, as if the milk is submerged promptly, and the water kept cold, as soon as drawn from the cow, it produces more cream than by any other process, and prevents contamination by any impurities in the atmosphere. Experiments at the station have proved that milk left out of the water ten minutes after being drawn from the cow lost 7 per cent. of cream, and that left out half an hour lost 30 per cent. over that submerged as quickly as possible after being drawn.

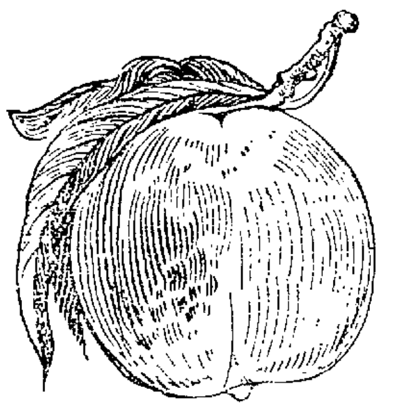
Not more than 60 per cent. of the butter contained in it can be got out of sweet cream by any churning process. Sweet cream may be added to that undergoing the ripening process, but it should be well stirred up every morning; any cream ripening, unless a ripener is used, should be frequently stirred to keep the temperature alike through the entire quantity.

There is no set method of telling when cream is properly ripened. The butter maker must determine by experience, the same as a good baker knows when bread is raised sufficiently to bake. The probable cause for having to churn for an unusual period before butter comes is the existence of albumen in the cream; to effect a remedy add a few quarts of water to the cream at the same temperature as the cream; let it stand a few minutes; churn again, drawing off the water from the bottom; if not successful repeat the process of watering, thus washing out the albumen.

Salt in the water is advantageous, but not enough salt should be used to destroy the value of the buttermilk; put milk cans in ice water at any season to raise the cream, but do not let cream freeze.

### New Jersey's Wonderful Peach.

The state of New Jersey, which abounds in progressive horticulturists, has originated many valuable varieties of fruits. Among peaches produced in this state that have met with high favor are "Crawford's Early," "Crawford's Late," "Old Mixon Free," "Stump of the World," "Keyport White," etc. And now attention is being called to the "Wonderful" peach, a chance seedling which appeared in an obscure garden of a Jersey mechanic. Mr. Charles B. Horner, who was attracted by its size and beauty, is credited with having introduced it to the public. He had it placed on exhibition at the Burlington county fair in October, 1886, where it was awarded, in addition to the first premium, a special prize of a silver medal.



THE WONDERFUL PEACH.

The tree is claimed by its advocates to be a strong grower, while the fruit possesses good keeping qualities. The peach is firm, rich and excellent, and the season of ripening in central New Jersey is the second week in October or succeeding "Beer's Smock."

A little later on will come reports from fruit growers in various sections concerning their experience with this new comer, and these reports will influence farmers who can afford only to test new varieties of promise. The cut here given shows simply the form of the "Wonderful," the size being greatly reduced from the natural specimens, which run large.

### What Others Say.

"A cow fed partly on ensilage will be healthier and make more butter than when fed on dry feed," affirms F. D. Curtis.

"A frequent change of diet is necessary to the health and best growth of the pig," says D. L. Thomas, president of the National Swine Breeders' association. He claims that much loss from what is commonly known as cholera may be avoided by care and mixed diet, or change of food.

Apropos of strict business principles among farmers, Massachusetts Ploughman asks: "How many of our readers can tell us what it costs to grow a bushel of corn, to make a pound of pork or [illegible] or beef, and which pays [illegible]"

Sawdust is one of the very best substitutes for straw as bedding. As it does not make so warm a bed as straw, a correspondent of Rural Home suggests using it as an under bed, with straw or leaves above. The straw or leaves so used last much longer, and the air of the stable is kept purer by the greater absorbent power of the sawdust underneath.

T. H. Hoskins, the veteran Vermont horticulturist, says he has yet to find too rich a soil for the apple orchard.

The News and Courier (S. C.) thinks it is not extravagant to place the cotton crop of 1888-89 at 7,500,000 bales, or the largest crop ever made.

According to The Cincinnati Price Current the season [illegible] favorable one for [illegible] average weight [illegible] heavier than la[illegible]

# OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

FEBRUARY 28, 1889.

Address all communications to J. T. DENVIR, Editor, 621 W. Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

## LABADIE ON THE WAR-PATH.

Mr. James Labadie, the widely-known checker professional, has just returned to his home in Chatham, Ont., after giving the Detroit club and the city's East Side experts a test of his skill. The Free Press speaks very highly of the Canadian checker representative, and judging by the following score we wonder why it should speak otherwise. No fewer than sixteen out of twenty-one players received a complimentary "goose egg" as an attachment to his name. Score:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lothead.... 0; | Labadie.... 5; | Drawn..... 0 |
| Fletcher.... 2; | Labadie.... 2; | Drawn..... 3 |
| Cameron.... 0; | Labadie.... 5; | Drawn..... 0 |
| Smith........ 0; | Labadie.... 7; | Drawn..... 2 |
| Simmons.... 0; | Labadie.... 3; | Drawn..... 0 |
| Jackson..... 2; | Labadie.... 7; | Drawn..... 4 |
| Crawford.... 0; | Labadie.... 6; | Drawn..... 0 |
| Rogers....... 0; | Labadie.... 1; | Drawn..... 4 |
| Riley......... 0; | Labadie.... 3; | Drawn..... 0 |
| Sweeney..... 0; | Labadie.... 3; | Drawn..... 0 |
| Griffin....... 0; | Labadie.... 2; | Drawn..... 0 |
| Sewell....... 1; | Labadie.... 5; | Drawn.....11 |
| Gordon...... 0; | Labadie.... 2; | Drawn..... 1 |
| Tuttle....... 0; | Labadie.... 1; | Drawn..... 0 |
| Austin....... 2; | Labadie.... 5; | Drawn..... 2 |
| Wood........ 1; | Labadie.... 3; | Drawn..... 2 |
| Greer........ 0; | Labadie....12; | Drawn..... 1 |
| Beller........ 0; | Labadie.... 8; | Drawn..... 0 |
| Fergusson.. 0; | Labadie.... 5; | Drawn..... 0 |
| Unknown... 0; | Labadie.... 4; | Drawn..... 0 |
| Little........ 0; | Labadie.... 2; | Drawn..... 0 |
| Total lost... 8; | Won..........91; | Drawn.... 30 |

Charles F. Barker, in a letter to Mr. Reed, expresses his willingness to play a restricted match in Chicago for the American title.

Mr. J. P. Reed played eight simultaneous games blindfolded, with members of the Chicago Club. Reed won four games and lost none.

Mr. W. C. Belden sends to our readers another white win on the 1-6 move in the Laird and Lady, and, as in his former play, he finds the 15-10 line at 34th move the correct variation to accomplish it. The champions of a black draw will now have to adopt a new line or—give up the contest.

### SOLUTION TO NO. 1 8.—BY T. W. KIMLEY.

Black—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 18, 19.
White—11, 15, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32.
Black to move and win.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6..9 | 26..23 | 15..19 | 7..2 | 9..18 |
| 15..6 | 19..26 | 23..16 | 14..23 | 2..9 |
| 8..15 | 30..23 | 12..19 | 25..2 | 18..22 |
| 32..27(1 | 2..6 | 2[illegible]..1[illegible] | 13..26 | 31..27 |
| 1..10 | 16..11(3 | 19..3 | 2..18 | Black wins |
| 20..16(2 | 8..12 | 27..18 | 26..30 | |
| 4..8 | 11..7 | 1[illegible]..9 | 18..14 | |

Variation 1.

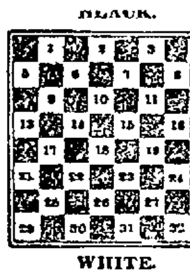
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31..27 | 32..16 | 16..12 | 21..19 | 15..10 |
| 1..10 | 11..8 | 2..7 | 15..24 | 27..31 |
| 27..23 | 28..24 | 20..16 | 22..15 | 25..22 |
| 18..27 | 10..14 | 4..8 | 24..7 | B. wins |

Variation 2.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26..23 | 21..16 | 15..[illegible] | 22..15 | 23..26 |
| 19..26 | 8..12 | 23..[illegible] | 10..19 | 25..22 |
| 30..23 | 16..11 | 12..[illegible] | 27..18 | 26..30 |
| 2..6 | 13..17 | 26..[illegible] | 14..23 | 22..18 |
| 31..26 | 22..13 | 19..23 | 21..17 | 30..25 |
| 4..8 | | | | Black wins |

Variation 3.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16..12 | 22..13 | 23..16 | 25..18 | 14..32 |
| 13..17 | 15..19 | 18..22 | | Black wins |



### REFERENCE BOARD.

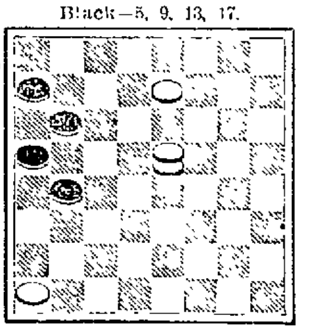
At the commencement of a game, the Black Men occupy the squares numbered 1 to 12, the White Men those numbered 21 to 32. Put the men on a board, number it as chart; play over one of the games below twice, and then you can in one sense of the word consider yourself a checker player. Try it!

Blacks always move first. In case "Our Column" does not appear address the Ed.

Gould's Problem or Match Game Book....$1.00
Baker and Reed's "Alma Book...............$1.25
Anderson's "Second Edition"..................$1.50
Campbell and Reed's Match Games...... 25
Barker and Smith Match Games............ 25

### POSITION NO 112.—BY J. T. HENNIGAN.

Black—5, 9, 13, 17.



White—7, 29. King 15.
White to move and draw.

### GAME No. 116.—LAIRD AND LADY.

BY MR. W. C. BELDEN.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11..15 | 26..22 | 14..17 | 2..24 | 31..27 |
| 23..19 | 12..16 | 22..15 | 3..8 | 7..11 |
| 8..11 | 2..10 | 11..18 | 32..28 | 27..23 |
| 22..17 | 16..19 | 10..6 | 8..11 {1 2 | 11..15 |
| 9..13 | 31..6 | 7..10 | 21..19 | 24..27 |
| 17..14 | 6..10 | 6..2 | 15..24 | 12..8 |
| 10..17 | 15..6 | 10..14 | 28..19 | 27..31 |
| 21..14 | 2..9 | 25..21 | 11..15 | 8..3 |
| 6..10 | 22..15 | 17..22 | 19..16 | 31..27 |
| 25..21 | 9..18 | 19..1[illegible] | 8..27 | 3..7 |
| 10..17 | 26..22 | 22..26 | 10..7 | a)27..32 |
| 21..14 | 19..23 | 15..10 | 2..24 | b)30..25 |
| 15..18 | 28..24 | 8..11 | 7..3 | 21..26 |
| 20..25 | [illegible]..9 | 2..6 | 23..27 | c)[illegible]..22 |
| 1..6 | 24..19 | 11..15 | 3..7 | 26..17 |
| 19..15 | 9..14 | 6..9 | 27..31 | 7..10 |
| 4..8 | 15..10 | 26..31 | 16..12 | W. wins |

Variation 1.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23..27 | 8..11(3 | 18..23 | 11..15 | 13..22 |
| 16..7 | 9..6 | 6..10 | 10..17 | 24..19 |
| | | | | W. wins |

Variation 2.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31..27 | 8..12 | 12..16 | 27..20 | 25..22 |
| 10..7 | 30..25 | 20..11 | | W. wins |

Variation 3.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8..12 | 27..32 | 3..7 | 32..27 | 7..10 |
| 7..3 | | | | W. wins |

(a) If 27-31 then 7-10 wins.
(b) Spoils a pretty draw.
(c) 7-10, 22-27, 10-15, 18-23 draws.

### GAME NO. 117.—"ALMA."

BY D. C. CALVERT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11..15 | 8..11 | 9..14 | 15..24 | 10..15 |
| 23..19 | 19..16 | 18..9 | 28..12 | 17..10 |
| 8..11 | 12..19 | 5..14 | [illegible]..16 | b)6..14 |
| 22..17 | 23..16 | 16..12 | 12..8 | 18..13 |
| 3..8 | 9..13 | 11..16 | 7..11 | 15..19 |
| 25..22 | 26..23 | 1[illegible]..8 | 8..3 | 27..24 |
| 11..16 | 5..9 | 4..11 | 11..15 | 19..26 |
| 27..23 | 23..18 | 26..23(a | 2[illegible]..[illegible] | 14..10 |
| 16..20 | 1..5 | 6..9 | 15..[illegible]2 | 20..27 |
| 32..27 | 30..26 | 24..19 | 3..8 | Drawn |

Variation 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31..26(2 | 8..12 | 12..28 | Black for choice |
| 22..31 | 31..24 | 20..21 | |

Variation 2.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27..24 | 31..24 | 8..11 | 15..18 | Drawn |
| 20..[illegible] | 9..14 | | | |

(a) The position now is same as Bowen's Bristol, Vol. II., var. 5[illegible]. I bring it up in this way as the play in Bowen's Bristol is unsound.

(b) In Bowen's Bristol, Vol. II., variation 55[illegible], M. C. W. Umsted plays 1[illegible]-[illegible] and allows white to win. I think this will draw and correct variations 5[illegible] and 556.

### GAME NO. 118.—"OLD FOURTEENTH."

CONTRIBUTED BY J. T. HENNIGAN.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11..15 | [illegible]..14 | 1..[illegible] | 3..7 | 27..31 |
| 23..19 | 18..9 | 32..[illegible]3 | 2[illegible]..[illegible]1 | 11..7 |
| 8..11 | 5..14 | 6..9 | 8..11 | 14..18 |
| 22..[illegible] | 26..[illegible] | 31..[illegible]a | 2[illegible]..19 | 7..2 |
| [illegible]..8 | 1..6 | 7..11 | 1[illegible]..15 | 9..14 |
| 2[illegible]..22 | 30..25 | 27..[illegible] | 1[illegible]..11 | 2..7 |
| 9..13 | 1[illegible]..16 | 1[illegible]..16 | 7..[illegible] | 31..27 |
| 27..23 | 19..[illegible]2 | 21..20 | 2[illegible]..16 | 7..11 |
| 6..9 | 1[illegible]..19 | 1[illegible]..19b | 3..2[illegible] | 27..24 |
| 2[illegible]..18 | 24..15 | 2[illegible]..16 | 16..11 | Drawn |

(a) Offered as a correction of Robertson's Guide, Game 52, A. C. R.

(b) Carver's [illegible] game, where 8-11 is given, Black to win. This draw was published in Spence's column in the Scotsman four years ago by James McGill, Eddystone, Pa. It was reproduced by the Globe as Position No. 16[illegible].

### GAME NO. 119.—SINGLE CORNER.

Played at Groton, Mass., between J. T. Hennigan and a local expert.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11..15 | 9..13 | 10..15 | 6..10 | d)18..15 |
| 2[illegible]..18 | 18..9 | 19..[illegible] | 1[illegible]..6 | 10..7 |
| 15..22 | 5..14 | 11..15(c | 2..9 | 15..4 |
| 2[illegible]..18 | 3..[illegible]7 | 1..8 | 11..[illegible] | 20..27 |
| 8..11 | [illegible] | [illegible]..26 | 14..18 | 14..18 |
| 29..25 | 21..[illegible] | [illegible]..11 | 8..11 | 7..11 |
| 4..8 | 1[illegible]..24 | 7..16 | 10..14 | 18..22 |
| 2[illegible]..[illegible] | 28..19 | [illegible]..20 | 7..3 | 27..31 |
| 10..15 | 11..15 | 26..31 | 14..17 | 17..21 |
| 24..[illegible] | 22..18 | [illegible]0..11 | 3..7 | 30..26 |
| 1[illegible]..16 | 1..5 | 31..2[illegible] | [illegible]..11(b | 22..25 |
| 21..17 | 26..22 | 2[illegible]..19 | 7..10 | 11..16 |
| 8..12 | 17..6 | 6..[illegible]3 | 18..23 | 12..19 |
| 17..13 | [illegible]1..22 | 8..[illegible] | 11..16(e | 26..23 |
| 7..10 | 5..9 | 2[illegible]..11 | 23..18 | Hennigan |
| 27..1[illegible] | 27..21 | 3..8 | 16..20 | wins. |

(a) Does this depart from book play?
(b) No draw after this move.
(c) I missed a shorter win by 10-7.
(d) 18-22 prolongs the game.

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FURNITURE.
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Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads
Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges
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Hair,
Husk and
Sea Crass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress
AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.
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PINKERTON'S ORIENTAL COFFEE

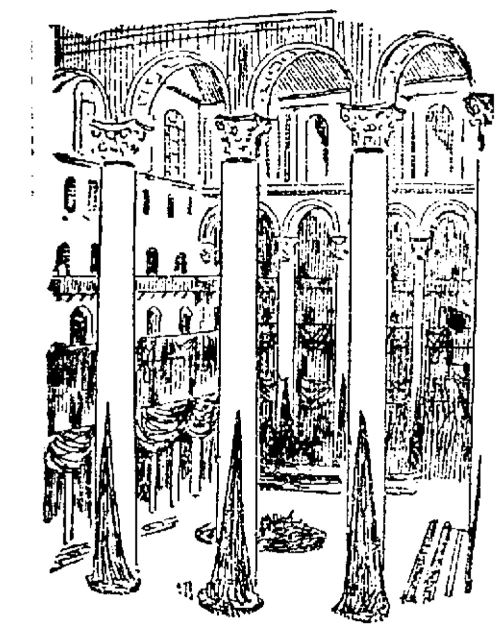
# ROUTE OF THE PAGEANT.

## PROCESSIONS THAT HAVE TROD PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

**The Noble Spectacle of the Grand Review of the Army at the Close of the War. George Washington's Inaugural Ball. Splendor of an Inauguration.**

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Gen. Harrison is at last in the capital, and two presidents, the outgoing and incoming, live within a few hundred yards of each other, naught between them but the trees and sunshine of historic Lafayette square. In a few days President Cleveland will call for Gen. Harrison at the latter's hotel, and in an open carriage drawn by four handsome horses drive him to the Capitol. The gayest of all thoroughfares in America, just now, is the famous Pennsylvania avenue, which leads from the executive mansion to the Capitol. Already it is a sea of bunting. Its broad, smooth pavement will soon resound with the tramping feet of a multitude of soldiery and civilian organizations. If there is any thoroughfare whose very ground seems full of the echoes of the republic, it is this. George Washington trod its earth, though it was then simply a path across the fields. All the elected presidents, save Washington and John Adams, rode up the avenue to take the oath of office. In 1814 the British vandals marched down this thoroughfare after burning the Capitol. This was the first and last time that an armed foe set foot upon the soil of the Federal City. The earlier inaugurations were not accompanied by such pomp and ceremony as have marked the later occasions. But a few hundred troops, or at most a thousand or two, accompanied the earlier presidents on their triumphal journeys.



THE BALL ROOM.

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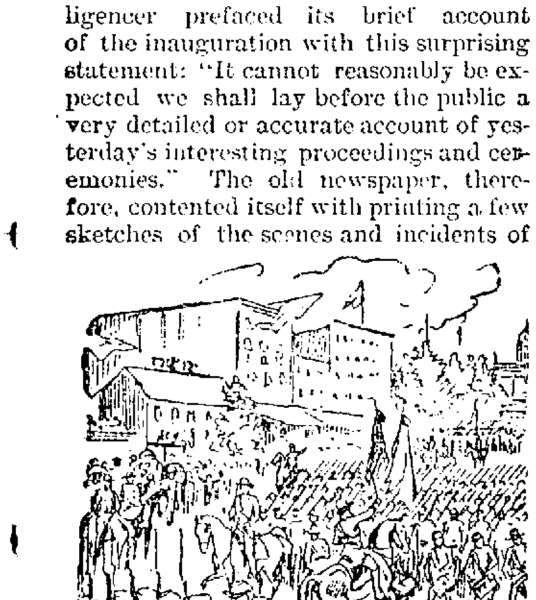
Probably the inauguration of Gen. William Henry Harrison in 1841 was more strikingly celebrated than usual in that era. In that day the newspapers were not as prone as they are now to stir the people up to activity and display. The arrival of President Harrison the grandson has within a day or two been chronicled in the newspapers in columns of special telegrams, not the smallest detail of his journey being omitted. Harrison, the grandfather, came to Washington unaccompanied by special correspondents, and his arrival here, the Sunday preceding the inauguration, was announced in The National Intelligencer—the only daily paper in the city—the following Tuesday, in a five line paragraph with no mention of his stopping place. The arrival of the vice president was stated in a single sentence of a dozen words: "At the same time the vice president-elect, Mr. Tyler, also arrived." In the same issue was a seven-column speech—an eloquent commentary upon the change that has been wrought in newspaper methods during fifty years. A half century ago our newspapers were full of speeches, essays and long editorials. The art of personal gossip, of descriptive writing, did not come till the war of the rebellion made it a necessity. On the morning of the 5th of March The Intelligencer prefaced its brief account of the inauguration with this surprising statement: "It cannot reasonably be expected we shall lay before the public a very detailed or accurate account of yesterday's interesting proceedings and ceremonies." The old newspaper, therefore, contented itself with printing a few sketches of the scenes and incidents of the day. It is curious to note that the one reporter assigned to this task began his account as follows: "Occupying a favorable position in front of Brown's hotel we noticed the procession as it passed along the most public part of Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol." This is enough to bring smiles to the lips of the modern reporter, but it would not be just to conclude the newspapers of '41 were utterly devoid of enterprise. While the president was still speaking on the Capitol portico a special engine left the Baltimore and Ohio station, and in a little less than two hours reached Baltimore, enabling The Sun to issue an extra in the afternoon. At 6 o'clock the inaugural was in Philadelphia, and appeared next morning in The North American, though unaccompanied by any account of the inauguration. The enterprise of the editors of that day was largely devoted to the early securing of copies of messages and speeches. At 11 o'clock the inaugural reached New York, and was printed in the newspapers there next morning, but the story of the inauguration did not appear till several days later. Of course in these times the inaugural and page after page of description will go to all the leading papers in the country by telegraph, but it is worth noting that the railroads have also made progress in the fifty years, regular trains running from here to Baltimore in forty-five minutes, and to Philadelphia, 140 miles, in three hours.



THE GRAND REVIEW OF THE ARMY.

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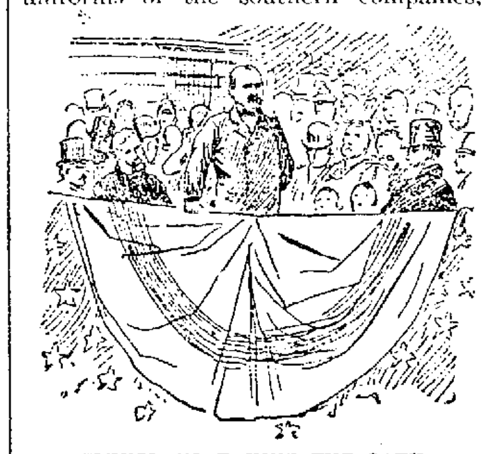
Up to the beginning of the rebellion the most stirring scene Pennsylvania avenue had ever known was a review of the troops returning victorious from the Mexican war. In 1861 the volunteers from the north began pouring into the capital city, and for five years the great thoroughfare was never free from the march of martial hosts, the clinking of swords and the shimmer of bayonets in the sunlight. Soon long trains of ambulance wagons bearing innumerable wounded men began coming over the long bridge from the Virginia shores, filling one side of the broad avenue with groans and tears, while on the other fresh regiments were marching eagerly to the front. In that epoch Pennsylvania avenue was the gateway of war, the pass through which history marched to and fro. And when all was over this thoroughfare, on which the eyes of the nation are again centered, became the scene of an event that still lives in the memory of all who witnessed it. The grand review of the armies of the north returning from the battle fields filled Pennsylvania avenue with thousands upon thousands of marching veterans, carrying aloft their colors riddled with bullets fired by men as brave as themselves. To this day in all the shop windows of Washington, among all the costly pictures in the art galleries or hanging on the marble walls of the Capitol, there is none that approaches in spirit, sentiment or pathos this old and still popular photographic view of the victorious volunteers marching homeward through Pennsylvania avenue.

Other presidents were escorted down the avenue with much pomp and ceremony, but the procession which accompanied President Cleveland was the largest ever seen in Washington. He was the leader of a party which had been out of power for nearly twenty-five years, and it was but natural his followers should wish to celebrate their restoration to power with unexampled festivities. Four years ago the marching men from the south were seen here for the first time since Buchanan's inauguration, and the procession thus took on a character distinctively national. The perfectly drilled companies, the bright and showy uniforms of the southern companies, their dash and display, their admirable exhibitions of tactics, and, above all, their handsome commander, Gen. Lee, will be missed from the parade of next week. Yet without the south the Republicans have determined to make it the greatest of all inaugural events. They, too, are returning to power after suffering the bitterness of defeat, and are quite as jubilant as were their friends the enemy four years ago. It is now expected the number of men in line will beat all records. The tendency constantly is toward making these demonstrations larger and larger, and it is not easy to foretell what they will come to if the spirit of rivalry long continues. The inaugural parades grow even faster than the country, and already it has been found necessary to extend the line of march to a point two and a half miles from the White House. Still the column will be nearly twice as long as the route, and it is doubtful if the last company will disband before darkness has set in. A larger procession than this it would be almost impossible to handle between 1 o'clock or 1:30, the hour at which the president-elect concludes the delivery of his inaugural address, and the close of the day. Yet it is likely the procession of '93 will be longer than that of '89.



CLEVELAND TAKING THE OATH.

The same wonderful growth has been seen in the inaugural balls. An inaugural ball seems as much a necessity as an inaugural parade. It is as well established in the precedents of history. Contrary to the statements of some historians, Gen. Washington's first inauguration was commemorated by a ball. It was given in the old City Assembly rooms in New York city, where the inauguration took place. Curiously enough, on that occasion arose the same question which is now disturbing the serenity of some young men. The criticism was made that the managers of the Washington ball were altogether too particular as to the dress of the guests for a simple, plain republic. On that occasion the costumes to be worn by the gentlemen were minutely prescribed. The men were required to dance with small swords on, and on taking a partner to dance to lead her in front of the sofa whereon Gen. and Mrs. Washington were seated, and to bow low to them. This ceremony of respect had to be repeated before each couple took their seats. Gen. and Lady Washington on this occasion danced the stately minuet. The first inaugural ball held in this city was given in honor of President Madison, in 1809. It was contemporaneously chronicled that the attendance "exceeded four hundred," not a very large party, to be sure, and of course not altogether "select," notwithstanding the significant number.

WALTER WELLMAN.

# JOHN WANAMAKER.

## HE ESTABLISHED BETHANY SUNDAY SCHOOL IN 1858.

**It Was Uphill Work at First, but Philadelphia's Great Merchant and His Coworkers Were Enthusiastic, and Worked Like Trojans, and It Was a Big Success.**

[Special Correspondence.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—John Wanamaker, the merchant prince of Philadelphia, is a stalwart pillar of the Presbyterian church, and his favorite hobby is neither his great store nor his magnificent country place nor any other of his many possessions, but a Sunday school. At 19 years of age Mr. Wanamaker, a plain country boy who had come to town rather to make a living than with any settled ideas of seeking a fortune, was converted under Dr. Chambers' ministry and joined the church and Sunday school. It was not many weeks before he was given a class to teach, but he felt shy and out of place, and hearing one Sunday an eloquent appeal for the establishment of home missions on the outskirts of the city, he thought to himself, "Now here is the thing for me to do." Full of this idea he applied to the board of home missions for further information as to where the greatest need was felt. Several localities were mentioned, the most degraded being the southwest portion of the city, along the Schuylkill from Spruce to Christian street, and from Twentieth street to the river. Forewarned that they did so at the risk of their lives, the zealous young convert and a veteran member of the Sunday School union, E. H. Toland, with much experience as a city missionary, hired a room, and on the first Sunday in February, 1858, tried to open a Sunday school at Twenty-fourth and Pine streets. The meeting drew a crowd, but as Mr. Wanamaker said in a recent address as Bethany, "not of the kind they wanted." About twenty of the neighborhood roughs, "heelers" and "bouncers," as they called themselves, came in with clubs and ordered them to "get out or be killed." "We hadn't any clubs, and we didn't want to be killed, so we got out that time, and the Sunday school wasn't born just then."

But it has never been John Wanamaker's way to give up anything he undertakes, and he left only to stroll through the neighborhood looking for a more promising location. At 2155 South street they saw an Irish girl with her head out of the window where a small piece of white paper bore the legend, "Room to Rent." They asked the terms ($3 a week) and secured the refusal of the room until the next day. Here on the second Sunday in February, 1858, Bethany Sunday school had its first beginning, with Messrs. Wanamaker and Toland as teachers and twenty-seven pupils. The school grew steadily in spite of all predictions to the contrary. Another room in the same house fell vacant; they rented that and filled it, then the school overflowed into the entry and staircase. Mr. Wanamaker feared lest his landlord might object, but instead the people of the house came to the school. The neighborhood was a terror to the city; no respectable woman dared venture there alone even in daytime, no well dressed man with a dollar in his pockets was safe there after nightfall.

"Your life isn't safe," people told him. "My life belongs to God," was his answer. "And in all these thirty-one years," he said recently, "I have been offered but one indignity. It was a bitter cold day, and I was on my way to a funeral in the worst part of the neighborhood. As I passed a knot of men and boys standing near a corner saloon a huge snowball struck me violently in the back with such force as to make me stagger for a moment. None other followed, and I walked on, thinking best not to notice it. Some weeks afterwards, at the same place, a rough, awkward looking fellow sidled up to me. 'Please, Mr. Wanamaker,' he stammered, 'I hit you with a snowball once. I'm sorry I done it. I didn't mean it for you, and—and—please may I come to your Sunday school?' And so," added Mr. Wanamaker, "I was really glad the thing had happened." By summer time the school had outgrown its quarters and was attracting attention outside, and some help had come to the earnest missionaries. They hunted along the river front, found some old sails for hire, and put up a tent on a vacant lot. Here they met until cold weather came, when they were able to hire the old car depot of the Gray's Ferry Passenger Railroad company, while, some friends aiding them, they raised $3,800 and put up a little building on the site of the tent.

By this time the school began to be felt as a power for good in the neighborhood and all active opposition to it had well nigh died out. One of Mr. Wanamaker's most efficient assistants was his sister, now the wife of a zealous home missionary in the southwest. She had a class of a hundred laborers from the gas works and brick yards, some of whom came barefooted and in their working clothes—they had no others. People, officious but well meaning, good Christian people many of them, held up their hands in horror that Miss Wanamaker should venture to teach such people. But never was she treated by one of those rough men with other than the utmost respect, and there is no doubt that many of them would have laid down their lives in her service.

"I could show you the children of those men today," said another coworker in the Sunday school in those days, recently, "men and women occupying positions of trust here in the store, well bred, well dressed and as thoroughly respectable as anybody, and this is only part of the good that Bethany Sunday school has done."

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In 1865 the first building on the present site of Bethany church and Sunday school was begun, Mr. Wanamaker being, as always, the mainspring of the movement. He put in every dollar he could raise, all of his own outside of what was actually invested in his business (which then yielded him an income of about $1,000 a year), and all he could beg. At last, being determined not to run in debt, he was forced to tell the contractors that they must stop work, since he had no more money for them. The rumor at once was started by the enemies of the Sunday school that his business had failed, and that he had suspended payment. Such a report might naturally have been expected to ruin him, but instead it actually helped him. Strangers came to him from everywhere, saying that they had heard he was in difficulties, that he had ruined himself trying to build a church, and that they meant to buy their clothes of him. In vain he told them they were mistaken, that he was not in debt, and not on the verge of failure; they refused to believe him, and not only did his business increase, but subscriptions came in for the church fund, and the work was thus enabled to go on. In 1875 the present building was erected. On this Mr. Wanamaker, not then the millionaire that he is now, spent over $50,000 out of his own means. "I have always made it a rule to attend to God's work as I have to my own," he said to the writer ten years ago. "The promise of increase is given to those who plant and water, not to those who do nothing but ask for it." Some touching stories are told of the sacrifices made by the poor people to build their church. The tower is a monument to the zeal of a little infant school scholar, who, longing to do something, gathered bones until she had thus earned a dollar, which she brought as her offering. A young lady who heard of the incident wrote a poem commemorating it, and enough copies of the poem were sold to raise the money necessary for the spire.

Remonstrances were made as to the decorations, which it was urged were useless in view of the class of people who attended the services. To these Mr. Wanamaker replied that it was mainly for this very reason that he wanted everything as beautiful as possible. "To many of these children the Sunday school is their one glimpse of beauty and comfort. I want them to associate it with their ideas of heaven, and to remember when they see it that the children of Israel were commanded to bring of their best for the tabernacle, and that Solomon made the temple all glorious that it might be fit for the Lord to enter." And so the interior of the Bethany building is one of the prettiest, though by no means the most expensive, in the city, and in hot summer days a cooling fountain sends up its spray in front of the superintendent's desk. In addition to the money which he gave to the building Mr. Wanamaker made the greater gift of buying two whole blocks near by, whereon stood taverns, gambling saloons and disreputable houses, and rebuilding them with neat two story brick dwelling houses which he let only to decent tenants, an investment which, as regards the world, has been, as he expected when he made it, decidedly a losing one.

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Questions come from all over the country, "How do you get the scholars?" "How do you keep them?" "How do you preserve order among so many?"—for the Sunday school has 3,000 pupils. This last point is the most wonderful thing about the school. Many an one of fifty scholars is by far less orderly. A single tap on the bell is enough to command instant silence, and every word spoken by the superintendent is listened to in breathless silence. Doubtless much of this is due to Mr. Wanamaker's wonderful magnetic power, his ability to hold an audience. He is a most successful Sunday school speaker, and never refuses his aid to other organizations. "Go to Mr. Wanamaker now," said a lady who knows him well, herself an active worker in charitable paths, "and tell him you want him to speak at any meeting for a really good object, and he will answer at once, 'Certainly; how long shall I give you, fifteen minutes, twenty, half hour?' and when the time comes, though everybody else disappoint you, Mr. Wanamaker will be there." When he was sent some years since to Europe by his physicians and ordered absolute rest, the first thing heard of him on the other side he was addressing a Sunday school meeting in Liverpool. I asked him when he came back if he called that rest. "Oh," he replied, laughing, "that wasn't work."

He sets an example to all Sunday school teachers and superintendents in the matter of regular attendance. During the past year he has been absent from his post but one Sunday. In the summer especially he makes it a duty to come back from country or seashore, wherever he may be, to attend the school. "Everybody who can wants to be away," he says, "so I am all the more needed. But it is no sacrifice. I enjoy it. Nothing else I have ever done or had has given me half as much comfort and satisfaction as my work in that Sunday school. I never had any idea it was going to be anything great when I began it; it just grew and grew. And I never had any great plans for my own future. All the plan I have had was always to do a full day's work, to do it as well as I could, and to work faithfully at the thing that lay nearest to my hand." He has an adult Bible class of nearly 350. Last year he gave them each five cents to invest on the "talent plan," and make all they could from it. The seed thus sowed harvested a thousand dollars. With this they have bought a lot at the seashore, and the five cents this year are to be devoted to making money to build a Bethany summer home on the lot.

The immense class is divided into working clubs, and has tithes men whose business it is, not only to collect contributions, but to look after the spiritual and temporal needs of the people as well.

MRS. M. P. HANDY.

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The length of the Mississippi river has always been placed at 4,100 miles, but civil engineers familiar with the stream say that it has shortened itself over 400 miles in twenty years, and will do as well in the twenty to come.

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A well improved farm of 57½ acres in Geauga county, O.
Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.
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For the purpose of treating DISEASES of the RECTUM. Remember the Dates. Consultation Free.
To whom it may Concern: Dr. A. E. Elliot has cured me of a very painful FISSURE with three treatments. His method is painless and did not hinder [illegible] work. My general health began to improve soon after first treatment. I [illegible] those suffering with such trouble.
AKRON, O., [illegible] 1888. S. M. BURNHAM.
To Whom it may Concern—Dr. Elliot has cured me of a very bad case of Bleeding Piles of 25 years standing. His treatment caused me no pain or loss of time.
MASSILLON, O., Oct. [illegible] 1888. H. L. SAVIDGE.
—Write for illustrated circular to—
Lodi, O A. E. ELLIOTT, M. D.

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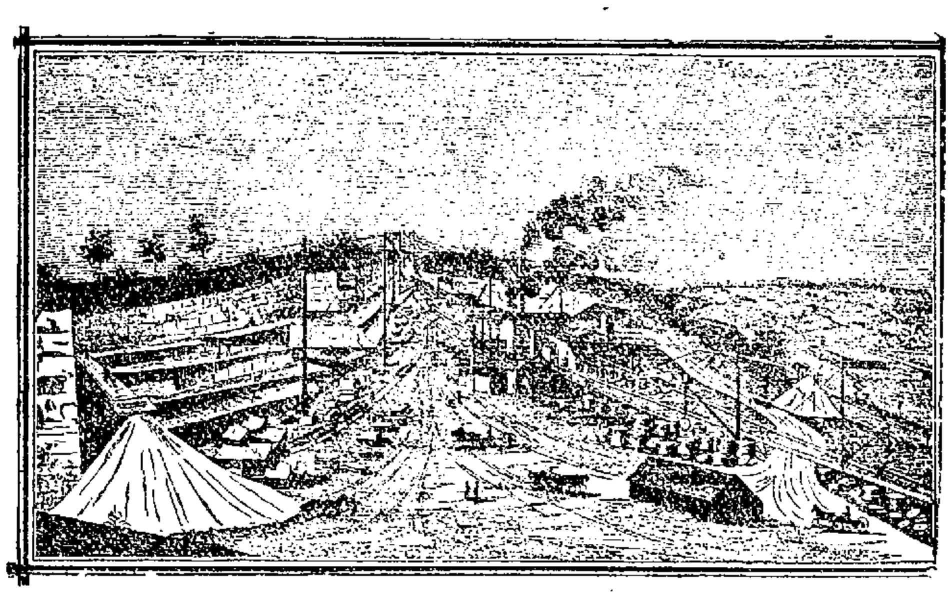
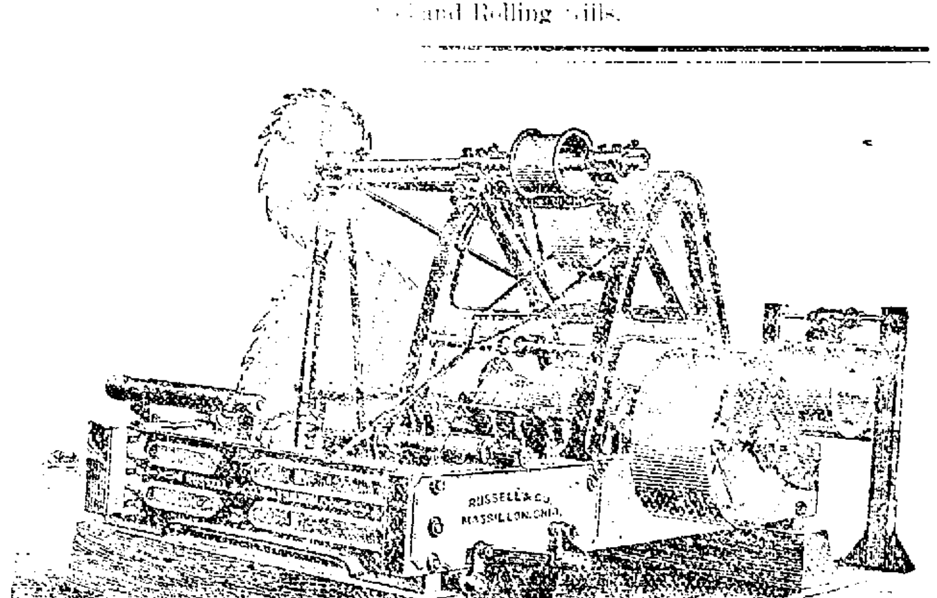


[illegible]stones for [illegible] and Dry Grinding Block and Dimension [illegible] and dry ground, for Glass Works [illegible] and Rolling Mills.



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# THE COUNTY SEAT.

## A CORPORATION FORMED, AND IT

### May Yet Get a New Opera House—News Notes—The Dalton Burglars.

CANTON, March 6.—If there is one thing more than another this city is badly in need of at present it is an opera house which will at least in a measure accommodate the amusement loving people. The present opera house, by reason of its structure and the meager accommodations it offers, keeps people away rather than attracts them. For this reason project after project has arisen for the erection of a first class building, but the prices asked for land when the schemes are about to take root kills the project. Some weeks ago a party of local capitalists had all plans laid and stock insured for a fifty thousand dollar building, but too great a price was asked for the Saxton land upon which it was proposed to build, and the project went under W. J. Piero, Louis Moushey and others are now moving for the erection of a fifty thousand dollar building on the present site of the People's Theatre, and if six more stockholders can be secured to take thirty thousand dollars' worth of stock, the project will go through

O. A. Essig, of this city, has secured a patent for a first-class plow, and is now looking about for a city in which to organize a company and manufacture the article.

Henry S. Belden, of the Canton Stoneware Company, declines positively to become a candidate for mayor on the People's ticket.

Some thirty girls of St. Peter's and St. John's Catholic churches have organized a vocal society under the name of "Corlia choir." Prof. Wolfram will be the instructor.

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CANTON, March 4.—At the regular meeting of Company B, Canton Battalion, it was decided to make the Company minstrels a permanent organization. Major Ed Bour is president and manager.

The third anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. was celebrated Sunday in the Trinity Lutheran, Simpson M. E., Trinity Reformed and German Evangelical churches.

Alliance business men are endeavoring to secure Inventor Edison as a trustee of Mt. Union college.

Henry S Belden, a well known citizen, is being pushed by his friends for the nomination of mayor on a so called People's ticket.

The report reached here Friday that body snatchers in Cleveland had made way with the remains of Mrs. Mary Hayden, who died suddenly in this city several weeks ago, and whose remains were interred in a Cleveland cemetery. Miss Lizzie Hayden, a daughter, has gone there to investigate the affair.

An order of the Pythian Sisterhood is soon to be organized in this city. The membership will consist of the wives, sisters and mothers of the Knights of Pythias.

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CANTON, March 2.—Corneiius Bockius fell over the stairway to the office below at the Conrad Hotel, last night, a distance of thirty feet. He received such injuries as to cause death in a few hours afterwards. He was badly intoxicated. The deceased belonged to a prominent family in this city, but on account of his bad habits and eccentric character was a social outcast.

### Burglars at Work.

DALTON, O., March 1.—Last night burglars broke into McIntosh & Ralston's hardware store, by forcing in the front doors. The thieves took revolvers, razors, knives, silverware, cartridges, cigars and one dollar and a half out of the till. The amount is estimated at two hundred dollars. The thieves are not apprehended. A reward will be offered. The thieves were evidently in a great hurry, as they did not take near all the silverware, and also in taking cartridges chose rim fire instead of central fire, though all the revolvers taken were central fire. An iron called a "kicker" off a binder was found, which shows that they were prepared for an attack. F.

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DALTON, O., March 5.—On Saturday a telephone message was received from Galion, O., saying the police had arrested three men there, who were offering some of the stolen goods, which were taken from McIntosh & Ralston, hardware merchants, here, of which particulars have been given. The arrest was made through a notice in the Cleveland Leader, of the burglary. Mr. McIntosh went to Galion on Saturday and returned home at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The goods were fully identified by the cost mark and the three thieves will be brought here to day for trial. There are evidently more connected as they have only part of the goods stolen. It would hardly seem possible to sell them in a little over a day. The rogues are not known by anyone in Galion. They will be taken before Mayor F. F. H. Pope, and when in his hands they will get what they deserve. F.

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DALTON, O., March 6 —Yesterday at 12:55 p. m., Marshal W. H. W. Nicholas and Policeman John Ganshorn, of Galion, O., arrived here with the three burglars, whom they arrested in that city on Friday evening. The thieves gave their names as William Johnson, Richard Devine and William Jones. They are not tramps, as was first supposed. but evidently belong to a regular gang of desperate characters, and their faces show that they are villains. They were taken before Mayor F. F. H Pope and pleaded not guilty, and were bound over to court under a bail of three hundred dollars each. Failing to get bail. Marshal Frank Kosier and assistant left this morning for the Wooster jail with the thieves. It was hard to get a square look at them, as they all hung their heads; they well knew they would be recognized by a number of our citizens who saw them the day before the robbery. They had with them four revolvers, one dozen pocket knives and a few razors. There are more thieves connected with the robbery, or else they have hidden some of the goods. Your scribe had an interview with the officers of Galion. There they watched them when they struck their town, and when one of the villains offered a knife for sale they were all arrested.

## WEST BROOKFIELD.

H. M. Minich went to Washington to assist in inaugurating President Harrison.

Jacob Richard and wife, of Orrville, were in town last Sunday.

Valentine Blantz at present writing is slowly recovering from his illness.

Mrs. Mary Peasley, *nee* Smith, of Brighton, O., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Smith.

Lumber is being hauled for William Ickes's new residence on the Hacket property.

Laten McConnel left for southern Illinois last Tuesday, where his father, Fletcher McConnel, a former resident of this place, is reported dying.

Word comes from Harrisburg, Pa., that Grandmother Peters is dead. Mrs Peters was a former resident of this place, where she raised a large family, of which S. A. Peters is the only representative here. Mrs. Peters died Sunday, March 3.

H. A. Schafer and family, of Wooster, O., is stopping with relatives at this place. He intends locating at Massillon

Charles Miller is building an addition to his residence. H. F. Gaddis is doing the work.

D. A. Levers is drilling for coal between here and Massillon, with a fair prospect of success.

A Republican caucus will be held at the township hall on Friday evening, March 15, for the purpose of selecting candidates to be nominated for the April election. A full attendance is desired.

Pattinson & Smith are drilling on Daniel Shilling's farm.

S. A. Peters is drilling on the Hartman land on the Section.

The following is the programme of the Teachers' Institute to be held at at West Brookfield, Saturday, March 16, 1889:

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Helping the Little Ones............Miss Anna Smith
Physical Geography.................. J. H. Fisher, Jr
Influence of American Revolution on Civilization................................A. I. Mayer
Physiology—Respiratson..............D. W. Walter

EVENING SESSION.

History—Reconstruction Period.........T. H. Smith
Paper—"What Should We Do to Improve Our Schools?"................A. B. Kittinger
Discussion opened by Ed. G. Bowers.
Query Box.

## ELTON.

Mr. Sam McFarren is drilling on Mr. Fisher's farm this week. He has lately purchased an upright traction engine.

Mr. Enoch Jordon has returned from a visit to Mahoning county, much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Harrold were the guests of Mr. Gus Breckel, Sunday.

Our little community was pleasantly surprised to learn of the marriage of Mr. Malvern Burkholder to Miss Laura Donat last week. A small company of their friends assembled Friday evening to welcome the bride to her new home and to wish the couple a happy future.

## LEGISLATURES.

### Ohio.

Senate—Bills passed: Creating board of trustees for the firemen's pension fund of Cincinnati; defining the duties of the treasurer of Cincinnati, providing for a depository, etc; providing for female directors of the Cincinnati workhouse. Bills introduced: Requiring oils to be inspected whether sold within or without the state; forbidding corporations employing their means for other than legitimate purposes

House—Bills introduced: For the suppression of White Caps; providing that struck juries shall continue with the case; making it a misdemeanor to hire a horse with intention to defraud; further amending the soldiers' relief act. Bills passed: Providing that in building associations losses stockholders shall share alike; authorizing Avondale, Hamilton county, to make improvements.

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Senate—The railroad commission bill was discussed and postponed. Bill introduced. Allowing fees to the attorney general so that his compensation may be $3,000 Bill passed Quieting title to unpatented lands in the Virginia military district.

House—Bills passed: Making appropriations for general purposes. Providing that municipal corporations may establish or purchase gas plants. Prohibiting officials of institutions or departments from creating deficiencies. Fixing the term of assessors at three years. Bill introduced To refund the Scott law tax.

### Bone Factory Burned.

BROOKLYN, March 6 —The large bone factory of County Treasurer Harry Adams on the boundary line of Flatlands was burned Monday morning. Loss $20,000.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

### A Condensation of Interesting Items on Various Subjects.

Simon Cameron will be ninety next Friday.

Dr. G. W. Martin dropped dead at Sand Hill, Ky.

The estate of the late James C. Flood is valued at $4,200,000.

The Fifth Ward school building, at Bellaire, O., was destroyed by fire Sunday.

William Henry Harrison, colored, has been acquitted of murder at Bellville, N. J.

The recent gas discoveries at Lancaster, O., were celebrated at that place Monday.

Mrs. James Harper suicided at Logansport, Ind., by throwing herself into a cistern.

Colorado's new senator is the youngest member of the new senate. He is thirty-four.

William Thornton, a freight conductor, was killed by cars at Clymer's station, Indiana.

James Harper, of Logansport, Ind., suicided Sunday by throwing himself into a cistern.

John Ward will leave the All-Americans and sail for this country the latter part of this week.

Charles Godfrey was fatally stabbed by Mike Connelly in a disreputable house at Pittsburg.

Mike Murphy was knocked out in eight rounds by Jack Cotton, near Riverside, Ill., Saturday.

Senator Stanford paid $500 to see the inauguration procession. It cost Senator Hearst $300.

The second reunion of the veterans of the Confederate cavalry was held yesterday at New Orleans.

Mrs. Christina Gerdt died at Indianapolis from the effects of wounds inflicted by an unknow person.

Five million bushels of coal have left Pittsburg for Cincinnati and Louisville, and the run will be increased.

Gen. Harrison began his first day in Washington with a quiet walk through the streets. This was Gen. Grant's habit.

Mrs. Folsom is the only occupant of the White House who evinces grief over the relinquishment of its pleasures.

Everybody who dances in the opening quadrille at the Washington centennial ball must wear diamonds and laces.

The Salisbury ministry is busy trying to clear its skirts of complicity in the London Times' conspiracy against Parnell.

John Vanheisl and Billy Welsh fought 116 rounds, London prize ring rules, at Ashland, Wis. Vanheisl was declared winner.

Hugh McCulloch, ex-secretary of the treasury, is eighty years old, and has never worn an overcoat in the coldest weather.

Pink Cawthorn, colored, known as "the Black Giant," was mysteriously murdered at his home, near Troy, Ala, Saturday night.

A heavy freight train broke in two at at Marquette, Mich., and the rear portion ran down hill and almost demolished a business block

William Thornton, a Vandalia freight conductor, was injured in a frightful manner Sunday at Clymer's Station, Ind., dying in a few hours.

Miss Mary Booth, editor of Haper's Bazar, is dangerously ill at her residence in New York. There is very little hope of her ultimate recovery.

Thomas Sanborn, lately connected with the editorial department of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, cut his throat Saturday, on account of ill health.

Rev. Hiram Harrison, a Baptist preacher, with his son and seven daughters, are at Oxford, Ga., on their way to Utah, having been converted to Mormonism.

At Mine No 3 at New Straitsville, O., William Dawson was seriously injured by a fall of slate, crushing him badly about the body and fracturing six ribs.

Arthur R. Walker, a clerk in the registered letter division of the postoffice at Minneapolis, Minn., has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mails.

The first issue of the Memphis Evening Tribune appeared Monday. It is Republican, and the first journal of that persuasion published there since the war.

John J. Acker, of Albany, N. Y., has been appointed supreme receiver of the Ancient Order United Workmen, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph H. Lenhart.

Sylvester Grubb, the murderer of Gertie Downey, sentenced to death April 19, escaped from jail at Vincennes, Ind., Saturday evening, cutting a hole in the top of his iron cage.

At Augusta, Ky., B. D. Hodges, colored, forged an order on his section boss and procured a pair of boots. He was bound over to the criminal court in the sum of $500.

Johnny Elliott, a thirteen-year-old son of Taylor Elliott, of Cross Creek township, was struck by a freight train at Gould's tunnel, near Steubenville, O., Monday, and instantly killed.

Jack Daglish was arrested at Indianapolis, and confessed having inflicted the wound that caused the death of Thomas Downey, who was found on the street Saturday night fatally cut.

In a shooting affray at Montgomery, Ala., Mondon night, Bill Jackson, colored, was mortally wounded. Richard Clark, son of Judge Clark, of the supreme court of Georgia, gave himself up, admitting he was implicated in the matter.

John Armstrong, a drunken colored man, seriously stabbed a young white clerk by the name of Trexler Saturday night at Crawfordsville, Ark. Trexler is dangerously wounded. Armstrong will probably be lynched if Trexler dies.

The suit of Addie Kelley, a well known young lady of Ritchie county, West Virginia, against Floyd Reed, a farmer and business man, for breach of promise, has been concluded in the Ritchie circuit court, the jury giving plaintiff $1,000 damages.

Mrs. Harrison deplores the scarcity of bedrooms in the White House. There are but six large and two small ones, besides those for the servants, and only two of the rooms are provided with dressing-rooms. Her daughter's little family require two, besides a day nursery, and Mrs. Harrison is pondering how she can accommodate her other guests.

F. T. Wheeler and Lucius S. Fisher stockholders of the Pullman Iron and Steel company, filed a bill in the superior court at Chicago yesterday asking for the appointment of a receiver for that concern. The company is in debt to the amount of $300,000, of which $180,000 is owing to Pullman Palace Car company, which kept the iron and steel company running when it was in an insolvent condition. The assets of the company are about $280,000.

### A Fireman's Scheme.

BOSTON, March 6. —James P. Nolan, aged twenty, a call fireman in the city fire department, has been arrested for causing several small fires, his object being to win promotion and gain steady work by his discovery of the fires and supposed vigilance. He has confessed.

## An Ordinance,

To Establish a Grade on Wismar Avenue in the City of Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Massillon, That the grade of Wisma Avenue is hereby established as follows: Beginning at a point at the north line of Tremont street at the intersection of the middle line of Wismar Avenue, at an elevation of 167.00 feet above the datum plane of city levels; thence northwardly with said middle line of Wismar Avenue, a distance of 620 feet to the intersection of the south line of West Main street, at an elevation of 163.00 feet above the datum plane of city levels.

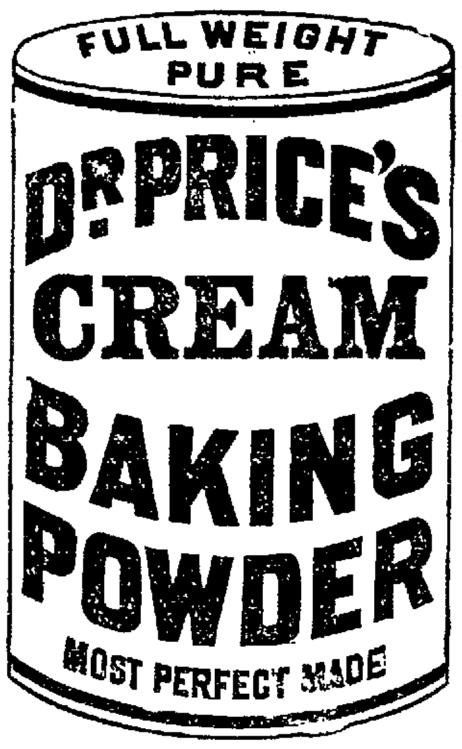
SEC. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication, according to law.

Passed February 20, 1889

CHAS. E. JARVIS, President

Attest: J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.



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NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

DIETER'S
CROWN
BAKING
POWDER

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If your dealer does not keep Crown, do not let him persuade you to buy some other he claims to be just as good, but ask him to oblige you by getting
DIETER'S CROWN BAKING POWDER.

To the Citizens of Massillon and Vicinity.

Hear what the distinguished Dr. R. MacFarland says of the liver: That by far the greater portion of the ailments that afflict mankind can be traced to the liver is now conceded by physicians of every school. Dr. R. MacFarland in his large experience with disease has discovered a most wonderful remedy for the liver and all the effects that arise therefrom such as sick headache, nervous headache neuralgia and constipation. Hear what the doctor says: "I consider this medicine a specific for these diseases and will give $10 for a case of sick headache they will not cure, or constipation, if used as directed on the inside of the boxes. The name of this medicine is the Indian Pill—50 pills in a box; dose, one pill on going to bed." We can tell you more. They will cure rheumatism and dyspepsia every time All we ask is a trial to convince the most discredulous. See that you get Dr. MacFarland's Pill, manufactured at Genoa, Ohio, gold yellow in color, all others claimed to be Dr. MacFarland's are frauds. Elis Fetter, Massillon, is agent for them. Ask him for reference. This is the great blood searcher of the world. It clears your complexion and cures skin diseases. Try them and don't fail. If from any cause you cannot get them of agents or your druggist, send to the dispensary of Dr. R. MacFarland, Genoa, Ohio. Sent by mail to all parts of the U. S. upon receipt of price, $1.00

"Hello, Central!" "Hello!" "Is that Massillon?" "Yes, sir." "Connect me with the Plano Manufacturing Company's office." "Go ahead." "Hello, Brenizer." "Well, what is it?" "Have you any improvements this year on binders and mowers?" "I should say so, we have the finest binder that's in Eastern Ohio." "Well." "Why you had the finest looker and easiest running binder last year I ever saw; my neighbor cut his whole harvest with two horses, and he has a very hilly farm." "Well" "I will come down for binder and my neighbor for a mower—we will drive down." "Yes." "Say, hello." "Well." "Do you carry twine?" "Yes sir, in car load lots, at Hemperly & Jacob's. We have the inside track on twine this year. We bought early." "Good bye." "Good bye."

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## Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

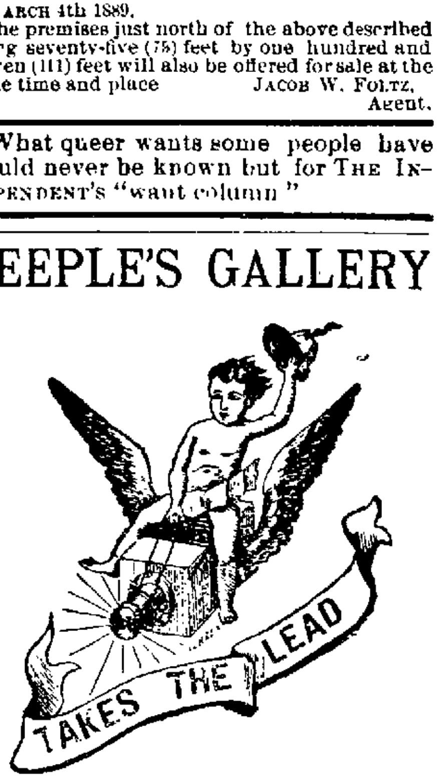
In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, O., I will offer for sale at public auction on Saturday, the 30th day of March, 1889, at 10 forenoon, upon the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Stark, State of Ohio, to wit: Situated in the City of Massillon in said county and being a part of lot number nine (9) in Duncan's Addition to the town, now said city of Massillon. and bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of said lot, thence westwardly along the north line of South street one hundred and eleven (111) feet; thence northerly and parallel with East street seventy-five (75) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with South street, one hundred and eleven (111) feet thence southwardly along the west line of East street seventy-five (75) feet to the place of beginning the same bein the south half of the premises conveyed to same Eliza Ann Simmons by deed dated June 10th. 1857 which is recorded appraised at $2,800.

Terms of sale: One-half cash, the balance in one to two years from day of sale, with interest; the payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold JACOB W. FOLTZ,
Executor of Eliza Ann Simmons Deceased.
MARCH 4th 1889.

The premises just north of the above described being seventy-five (75) feet by one hundred and eleven (111) feet will also be offered for sale at the same time and place JACOB W. FOLTZ, Agent.

What queer wants some people have would never be known but for THE INDEPENDENT'S "want column"

TEEPLE'S GALLERY



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NEW IMPORTATIONS OF
SPRING DRESS GOODS
Arriving daily now. Most elegant and comprehensive yet brought out,
58-inch Cassimere Serges, light medium weights, in all the new Spring colorings.
54-inch Corded Suitings, for Spring wear.
One lot double-width American Suitings, closing out—50 cent quality for 25 cents—a great bargain.
FRENCH WASH GOODS.
New French Satines at 25c., 30c., 33c., best goods, colorings and patterns. Entirely new and elegant, our own importations, and never before shown. Scotch Zephyrs, 20c., 25c., 40.
BARGAINS IN
HAMBURG and SWISS EMBROIDERIES.
Only a few special items can be mentioned here
One lot 5 pieces, 45-inch Swiss Flouncings at 35 cents, worth regularly, 75 cents—a rare bargain.
Three styles Swiss Flouncings, nice, fine goods, 22 inches wide, at 25 cents; worth every day 50c.
Large lot 45-inch wide Flouncings elegant fine goods, at $1.00; regular value of these being $2.00. This bargain price, $1.00, the result of an advantageous purchase.
Hamburg Embroideries, 6 inches wide, 12½c. and 15c. these are all 20c. goods, but the price put on them are 12½c. and 15c.
Fine new Hemstitched Embroideries and Flouncings, entirely new this season.
22-inch Flouncings, 40c. to $1.00.
45-inch Flouncings, 60c. to $1.50.
Narrow Edges, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c., to 25c. per yard neat and choice new patterns
All-Silk Spanish Guipure Lace Skirtings, at $1.00 and $1.50, worth $1.50 and $2.50.
50 pieces Beige Lace Skirtings, 40 inches wide, at 25c. per yard; goods sold formerly at 50c. and $1.00. These will do to buy and lay away for Summer dresses.
Special attention given to MAIL ORDER BUSINESS. Samples and information sent upon request.
OUR
New Spring Catalogue
Will be ready for mailing about April 1st. Send your name if you wish a copy.
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DO YOU BELIEVE IN EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT [illegible] UNITY. [illegible] religion [illegible] friendly to science, [illegible] Rationalism reverent and Reverence rational. [illegible]
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HARRY CARLOS, record 2:40¾.
Send for full pedigrees and terms. Address
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A Pk'g Mixed Flower Seeds, 500 kinds, GUIDE, and 10c. Certificate for seeds, your choice all for 2 stamps (4c). Every flower lover delighted. Tell all your friends. G. W. PARK, Fannettsburg, Pa. Send at once, this notice appears but a few times.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
COCOA
MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

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RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND
Original, best, [illegible] Diamond Brand [illegible] At Druggists [illegible]

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EXHAUSTED VITALITY AND THE UNTOLD MISERIES
Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.
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